

James Thompson the Book
Manufacturer from New
England published
Greenleaf
Wethersfield
200 150 100
1807

1.27.22.

LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PRINCETON. N. J.

PRESENTED BY

Mrs. William Swan.

SCB
Division.....

Section.....1069

James Janeway

166

Caleb Steolson
Christian Reader.

13

THE Love of Christ in his holy Ones, and the great usefulness of such History, command me to take it as a pleasing Office, to commend this real Description of a Saint, to thy serious perusal and imitation. The good acceptance and success of the late published Life and Death of Mr. Joseph Alleine, the more encourageth me to serve thee in this. As to the Credit of the Narrative, let it be enough to tell thee, that his worthy Brother Mr. James Janeway (intimately acquainted with his most secret Life) is the Writer of it (I have no hand in it my self). And if thou live in or near London, where he is now well known, I will not be beholden to thee to believe it; especially, if thou also know the other most credible Attestors. I know that many such Histories, shew more what the Writer could say, than what the Person was or did. But here both He and His Relations, and those whom he lived with, were all so near us, and are many of them yet so intimately known to me, and others, that there is no place for doubting, left us.

I confess such Instances are very sad to my thoughts, while I am desiring the welfare of Mankind on Earth. To hear of the Death of an In-

fant, who might have proved we know no what ;
or of an useleſſ Person, or of an aged Christian,
who hath profitably run out the course of Nature,
is nothing so ſad to me, as to hear of the removal
of ſuch excellent young Men, when they are pre-
pared for their Work, and just beginning it ! But
God is infinitely Wise, and Just, and more Mer-
ciful too than we can be. He knoweth what he
doth, and why ; and is accountable to none about
the measure of his Benefits, nor the reasons of
his various Disposal. But the great Judgments
which ſince his death hath befallen these Kingdoms,
do partly tell us that it is no wonder, if ſuch Men
were taken from the evil to come, of whom the
World hath ſo notoriously declared it ſelf unworthy.
It is fitter for ſuch Lights to ſhine in Heaven, than
to be put under a bushel here on Earth.

And for himſelf, he hath run long enough who
hath toucht the Prize : He hath ſailed long enough
who is come ſafe to the Harbour : And he hath
lived long enough, who is readiest to die. Though
I wonder at the lengthning of my own Life, which
hath been threatned by God and Man these thirty
three years or more ; yet, alas, how much leſſ
hath I lived than this Man did, who am yet far
ſhort of his heavenly preparations ? I am eſhamed
to read, that any thing of Mine was a help to his
Attainments, and to find that at almost ſixty years
of age, I am muſch below what he was raised
at twenty three. Oh that God would give me
frozen Age ſuch warm Reflections from these
remains ; that (according to my need) I may

ceive more from him that is dead, than ever he did from me alive ! If his own Reverend Father received so much from him, why may not I also have some quickning even by the dead, through the fruits of the spirit left behind him, and the same spirits quickning influx upon me ? And may I but so die, how harmless, how welcome will death be ?

We think it great pity, that he lived to preach but two Sermons in the World ! That some poor ignorant dull Congregation had not been instructed and awakened by his Doctrine ; and his spiritual fervour had not by dispersed Writings enflamed the Souls of thousands with the same Heavenly Love and Zeal. But who knoweth yet but that this one Narrative of his Holy Exemplary Life and Death, may do as much as more numerous or voluminous Writings ? The many Volumes of holy Lives, of ancient Doctors, Martyrs, and later Divines, Philosophers, and others in Germany, England, and other Lands, have done much good, and are still very useful, and a pleasant and profitable Recreation, (O how much better than Play-Books and Romances !) But Experience tells us, That God still poureth forth as large measures of his Spirit, as heretofore he did. If holy Augustine's Life, after so much pollution, and holy Hierom's Life, qui facetur se non fuisse virginem, were so laudible and exemplary, Oh how much praise do I owe to God, for his grace upon his Servants, who am yet acquainted with so great a number of holy, laborious, faithful Ministers,

who I have great reason to believe, not only to have all their lives been free from all gross heinous sins, but also to have laid out their Zeal, their Time, their Labours so sincerely and self-denyingly for God, and the good of Souls, as that I cannot but hope, that if those who are against their preaching of the Gospel, were but as well acquainted with them as I am, they would be their friends, and forward to promote the Work.

I know one Temptation the Reader is like to meet with, to hinder his profiting by this example; Even to think that Mr. Alleine and Mr. Janeway by overdoing, did but cut short their own lives; and that their excessive labours in Meditation, Prayer, and other Duties did deprive the Church of the benefit of much more, which they might have lived to do: and therefore that such examples are not to be imitated, but stand as warnings to us, not to overdo and destroy our Bodies as they did. To which I answer; 1. I am one myself, that wish both of them had done somewhat less, in that part of duty which hurt the body, and overmatched their strength. And I am not persuading you, that every man must needs preach as oft as Mr. Alleine, or Study and Meditate as long as Mr. Janeway and he did; Men have their various Capacities, and Opportunities, and Works. 2. But yet I dare not charge either of them with sin; because I know not their particular Motives. 3. And perhaps their Lives had been as short if they had done less, as are the Lives of many hundred Students, who favour themselves

more

more than any wise man will wish. And it was God's mercy that they who had but a short life to live, should do more than many that live to the period of Natures course. And Methusalem's life and theirs is equalled now. Whom have you known that by longer living, hath got more holly readiness to die? 4. But I beseech you distinguish well, between that part of their work, which was really like to overthrow their Natures, and the rest which had no such tendency, and do not make the avoiding of the former a pretence against your imitating of the latter. It is not studying, meditating, praying, preaching, according to the measures of Nature's strength, that much shortneth life. I think that learned man wrote not foolishly, who maintaineth that Studies tend to long life. For my own part I was feeble before I was a hard Student: And studies have been a constant pleasure to me. And let any man judge whether constant pleasure tend to shorten any man's life? Indeed that which destroyeth the health of Students is, 1. The sedentariness of their lives. 2. And want of temperance and due care of their diet. 3. And want of sufficient clearfulness. 4. And taking colds. Could Students but more imitate the labouring-man, and take just hours and opportunities for bodily labour (not playful walks and exercises, that never warm and purge the blood) and did they eat and drink wisely, and live joyfully, and avoid colds, they might bestow the rest of their time in the hardest studies, with little hurt; (except here or there a melancholy or diseased man.)

I doubt not but such Narrative as this, will tempt many a slothful sensual Scholar, to indulge his sensuality as the wiser way ; but at a dying hour he will find the difference. Oh what a comfort then is the review of a holy, heavenly well-spent life ?

I have oft thought what the reason is that among the Papists, if the lives of their Saints be described in the highest strain, or their Books have even unreasonable pretensions of devotion, even to the laying by of our understanding, or to a kind of a deification, (like Barbansons, Benedictus de Benedictis, and divers others) it doth not offend men, but the Vulgar themselves do glory in the sanctity of them. Whereas if with us a man rise higher in holiness, and in devout contemplation, yea or action, than others, he is presently the great eyesore and obloquy of the World. I mean of the envious and ungodly part, which is too great. But the reason I perceive is, That among the Papists, to be a Religious man is to be a Perfectist, who doth more than is commanded him, or is necessary to salvation, and so the people being taught that they might be saved without being such themselves, their spleen is not stirred up against them, as the troubles of their Consciences peace ; but they are interessed in their honour, as being the honour of their Way and Church : But with us men are taught that they must be religious themselves in sincerity, if ever they will be saved, and that without holiness none shall see God, and that they are not sincere if they desire not to be perfect. And so they that will not be godly themselves, do think that

that the lives of the godly do condemn them.

I write not this to cast any disgrace on the true History of any holy man's lives: Nor shall it ever be my employment to reproach or bide God's Graces in any, nor to make men believe that they are worse than they are. (Whoever revile me for it, I will magnifie and love that of God which appeareth in any of his Servants, of any Sect or Party whatsoever. When I read such Writings as old Gerson, Guil. Parisiensis, and divers others, and such as Jos. Acosta, and some other Jesuits, and such lives as Nerius's and Mr. de Reutii's, &c. I cannot but think that they had the Spirit of God, and the more do I hate all those mischievous Engines, Additions, and Singularities, which divide so many Christians in the World, who have the same spirit, and will not suffer us to hold the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Oh this unhappy pretended Wisdom, an Orthodoxy in the holding of our several Opinions, is the knowledge that puffeth up, and bath bred the pernicious typanity of the Church, when it is Charity that edifieth it: And the more men glory in their dogmatical knowledge, to the contempt and hurt of such as differ from them, the less they know as they ought to know. And if any man have knowledge enough to kindle in his soul the love of God, the same is known and loved of God, and then he will prove that wise man indeed, at death and to eternity, 1 Cor. 8.1,2,3.

Reader, Learn by this History to place thy Religion in love and praise, and a heavenly life. Learn to keep such communion with God, and to

find

find such employment with thy heart by meditation, as thy strength and opportunity, and other duties will allow thee: (for I urge thee to no more.) Learn hence to thirst after the good of Souls, and to fill up thy hours with fruitful duty? And Ob that we could here learn the hardest Lesson, to get above the Love of Life, and to overcome the Feare of Death, and to long to see the Glory of Christ, and triumphantly to paſſ by Joy to Joy. O blessed world of holy spirits! whose nature, and work, and happiness is Love: Not Love of Carnal-self, and Interest, and Parties, which here maketh those seek our destruction moſt, who have the highest esteem of our knowledge and sincerity (as thinking our diſſent will moſt effectually cross their partial Interests.) But the Love of God in Himself and in his Saints, checked by no ſin, binded by no diſtance, darkness, deadneſs or diſaffectiōn: diverted by no carnal, worldly baits; tempted by no perſecutions or afflictions; damped by no fears of death, nor of any decays or ceſſation through Eternity. To teach me better how to live and die, in Faith, Hope, and Love, is that for which I read this Narrative; and that thou mayest learn the ſame, is the end of my commanding it to thee! The Lord teach it effectually to thee and me. Amen.

August. 28

1672.

RICHARD BAXTER.

The

Bob. & Crobs
His Books

The Testimony of Mr. Samuel Borset, sometimes Fellow of Kings in Cambridge, and a very in- timate Acquaintance of Mr. John Janeways.

Beloved Friends,

MY own mean esteem of the single weight of that Testimony expected from me concerning my dear Brother, on the account of my intimacy with him in Kings College (the known memorable Passages of whose Exemplary Life and Death are now happily compiled and published for your special perusal) moves me to call in a twofold Recommendation thereof from you to those that knew him not, who being confirmed in the truth of this Narrative, may thereby be won to believe, admire, and emulate the signal Grace of God in him.

I. That remebering so much thereof your selves, and what opportunity I had of knowing the certainty of all, you would assure those who may enquire of you, That the Impartial Compiler hath kept within the bounds of Truth and Sobriety in Prosecution of his honest Aims, to advance the Glory of God's rich Mercy to this chosen Vessel, and by reviving what remains, he could collect

of this Burning as well as Shining Light (alas how soon extinct!) to awaken and quicken the formal Professors, if he may not induce the profane Scoffers of this Age, to a more serious Study and Improvement of those invisible Realities, the clear Evidence and powerful Influence whereof, our good Friend did so abundantly experience. The truth is, the Transcriber (though best accomplished, and most inwardly acquainted with what might conduce thereto) doth not but fall short of declaring the transcendent Excellencies of this sublime Soul and precious Saint, which (till toward his end, when his heart was too full to hold in what could be uttered) were much concealed even to those who knew him best, by reason of his great humility and modesty. These disposed him rather to receive than communicate, except where he had no expectation of the former, and either familiar intercourse engaged, or the apprehending exigency of those his Heart was drawn out to in Christian Love and Compassion, constrained to the latter. Yet many of those precious Streams that did flow from him we must lament the loss of, through default of careful Receivers or faithful Retainers. He was of clear Intellectuals, and a large Heart, both for craving and comprehending what was worthy his pursuit: Which being happily improved by his Education, and timely seasoned with a spiritual Favour of Gospel-Mysteries (for obtaining of which he had then with others, choice Advantages) was a great help to his proficiency in acquaintance with the Vital Exercises and Soul-satisfying Enjoyments of the Divine Life, above not only his Equals, but Seniors and Instructors. He was much dissatisfied with himself under any Decays or Abatements, till he could (if not alone, by imploring the Assistance of Christian Friends) recover what he sometime had had such sweet Experience of. And not content with any Attainments, was still pressing unto what his prospect in the Promises, encouraged by his happy prelibation, assured him was attainable. He was to this end a cheerful Embracer and diligent Improver of spiritual Opportunities, exact in his Christian Watch, much wrestling (and very prevalent) with God in

in Prayer, and with himself in his Solitudes, striving to disentangle his heart from what might divert his holy Ambition, and to raise it to the highest Activity and Capacity for glorifying and enjoying God in Christ, for the excellency of the Knowledge of whom he accounted all inferior Attainments but loss. What he had tasted and send, he was grieved to see others neglect, desirous to bring others to Experience, by earnest commanding them to God, designing with himself, contriving with his spiritual Confidence what might conduce thereto.

He had a true Sympathy with those that were bound with him Heavenward. Their Pressures and Conflicts, were his Burdens : His Prayers and Counsels, their ready Assistants : their Refreshments, his Revivings : and their Spiritual Proficiency, his Joy.

He was a secret and compassionate Mourner ; as in general for the Worlds degeneracy , pretended Christians unthankfulness for the Gospel, the hazard run by innumerable precious Souls ; so especially for the dreadful Apostacies of some ; the then threatening decay and growing formality of others , sometime seemingly forward ; which brought him nigher to God, and more inflamed his holy Zeal. But this chiefly was carried out to advance the power of Religion in the Families and Persons he was peculiarly related to ; apprehending there to lye his best Opportunities as well as strongest Obligations. And his Success was very encouraging.

This is part of what I knew of him at Cambridge, who refer you for farther reviving your remembrance to the Narrative. But both his Spiritual Receipts and Expences were much increased the two last years of his Life, when I had not opportunity of Personal Converse with him. And by reason of our distance (and at that time ignorance of his weak condition) I was not so happy as to share in the privilege of those who had the conveniency of receiving his last and sweetest breath. Though I soon after had the account (while things were fresh in their memories, and

warm on their hearts) from the eye and ear-witnesses that some of them have now been induced to make more publick. But next and chiefly :

2. I intreat you to recommend the truth of this Narrative, by your faithful adhering to diligent promoting of what some of you learned from him, and others professed with him. That by imitating his good example, and improving his Experiences with your longer Opportunities, you may be such Proficients in Christianity, as shining like Lights your selves, to hold forth the Word of Life for convincing the Incredulous : That the Mysteries of Regeneration, a Life of Faith in Christ , the fruitful improvement of Union, and Communion with him to a propitious Conformity to him, Crucifixion to the World by his Cross, and a Conversation with him in Heaven while on Earth (therein proposed, herein exemplified) be no Figments, but great Realities ; no slight Matters , but of greatest Consequence : Not such singularities, but that others according to their measures taking the like course, may be experimentally acquainted with the surpassing sweetness of an interest therein. And the rather am I bold to intreat this of you, because I was privy to his Souls concern, for the concernment of your Souls. How passionately he desired to see Christ formed in you, and rejoiced at any evidence thereof. How earnestly he would pray for you all, and especially for those he had more occasion to deal with, or cause to be jealous of. How affected he was with your Dangers and Snares. And what a desire he had you might out-strip himself, who could not take up his rest on this fide Heaven. The good Lord help every one of us to shew the same diligence to the full assurance of hope to the end, that we may not be slothful, but followers of them who by Faith and Patience inherit the Promises.

I have one farther request , That you would pursue by your most earnest Supplications the design of publishing this Narrative, that God would make it prosperous to the pious ends therein proposed, and for which I hope by his

his Providence it is reserved now for publick view. Especially that it may provoke to holy Emulation; not only those who were more peculiarly endeared to our precious Friend by natural or spiritual Bonds; (and that if any of these be fallen from their first love, they may be excited to repent, do their first works, and strengthen the things that remain; lest having begun in the spirit, they wretchedly end in the flesh, and draw back to perdition) but also, some at least of them that succeed in the Chambers and Studies, which sometime were sanctified with the Word and Prayer, by those that singly, and joynly (as Chamber-fellows and Colleagues) earnestly implored the Divine Benediction on those two Royal Foundations he was Member of: That the God of the spirits of all flesh would make them fruitful Nurseries of such as might be eminent Instruments of God's Glory here, and turning many to righteousness, might shine as the Stars for ever and ever. Wherein you may expect the hearty concurrence of

Your real Friend,

Samuel Borfet.

This Seconde —
his Book Given
By Robt Croft
now Deceased

The

The Testimony of Mr. Marmaduke

Tennant sometimes Minister of Tharfield in Hertfordshire, an intimate Acquaintance of Mr. John Janeway's, and one that was a constant Visiter of him in his Sickness, and an Eye and Ear-Witness of the most substantial things in this ensuing Narrative.

Christian Reader,

I Can assure thee from my own knowledge, that this Mr. John Janeway was an excellent Person, in respect of his Natural Parts, acquired Gifts, and Divine Graces, wherewith his heavenly Father adorn'd him (considering his Age) even far above the ordinary rate of the best sort of Scholars and Christians. All which he exceedingly improved for the good of others (especially in his near Relations) both in health and sickness, even to the last hour of his life. And when the immediate Fore-runners of Death was upon him, he so acted faith and hope,

hope, so lively, judiciously and composedly, (without the least shew of humane frailty) as if with bodily eyes he saw the holy Angels standing before him, ready to receive and carry his precious Soul into his Fathers Glory. Verily he was most lovely in his life, and yet more lovely at his death, the like I never beheld neither before nor since. And I doubt not but the serious consideration of this Narrative of his Life and Death will (through God's blessing) beget a zealous imitation of this Saint indeed, in every good Christian who reads the same : which that it may do, is the hearty prayer of thy Friend in the Lord Jesus,

Marmaduke Tennant,

Minister of the
Gospel.

Mary Tonks her
Book Given her by
her Aunt Second

B

Christian

Christian Reader.

When I seriously consider how much Atheism and Impiety abounds ; and see how sensual delights are pursued, and Religion in its power is rejected, as a dull, sad, and unpleasant thing ; when I see Zeal described as unnecessary, and few acting in the things of God, as if they were indeed matters of the highest consequence, reality and substance, the greatest profit, and sweetest pleasure ; I could not but do what in me lies to rectifie these dismal mistakes, and Justifie wisdom from the imputation of folly : And demonstrate even to sense, the transcendent excellency and reality of invisibles. The prosecution of which design I could not more effectually manage, than by the presenting this ensuing Narrative to the World. As for the truth of it, if the solemn Testimony of several Ministers (which were eye and year Witnesses of the most substantial things here presented) may be credited ; here thou hast three of them. As for my self I think I had as great advantage to acquaint my self with the secret practises of this precious Saint, as any one could well have ; besides my dearest intimacy, and special observation and perusal of his Papers, I had long account from his own mouth upon his death-bed of his secret and constant practice, and his experiences. And let me tell you the half is not told you : for the treachery

treachery of my memory hath not a little injured thee and him. Had this work been done exactly, I am perswaded it might have been of singular use to the world. In some places I could not justly word it in his phrase ; But I assure thee thou hast the matter and substance. The weakness of the Relator is no small disadvantage to the subject ; but I might a little excuse this, by telling thee, that I think that none living had the same opportunity in all things to do this work as I had. I might also tell you, that some Reverend, Learned, and Holy Men, whose authority and request I could not deny, put me upon it. And I was not altogether without some hopes of drawing some to the love and liking of Religion, that had not only been strangers to the life and power of it, but it may be had entertain'd deep prejudices against it. And of quickning of others that had lost their former vigour ; and encouraging some that were too ready to go on heavily and disponding. If I may succeed in this, I shall adore the goodness of God, and praise him with the strength of my Soul. That I may be subservient to the Lord in promoting the true Interest of Religion, I beg thy fervent and constant prayers, and that every one that readeth may imitate and experience all, and so be filled with grace and peace, is the Prayer of yours in his dearest Lord,

James Faneway.

The Contents.

Chap. 1. *A* N account of him from his Childhood to the seventeenth year of his age. p. 1.

Chap. 2. Of his Conversion, with visible proofs thereof, p. 6.

Chap. 3. His Carriage when Fellow of the College, at twenty years of Age. p. 16.

Chap. 4. His particular Addresses to his Brethren, for their Souls good, and the success thereof. p. 21.

Chap. 5. His great love to, and frequency in the duty of Prayer, with remarkable success. p. 24.

Chap. 6. His Care of Mother and other Relations after his Fathers death. p. 29.

Chap. 7. His return to Kings College after his Father's death. His holy Projects for Christ and Souls p. 37.

Chap. 8. His departure from the Colledge to live in Dr. Cox's Family. p. 38.

Chap. 9. His Retire into the Country ; and his first Sickness. p. 39.

Chap. 10. His Exhortation to some of his Friends p. 43.

Chap. 11. His Temptations from Satan p. 45.

Chap. 12. Ministers not to carry on low designs. p. 60.

Chap. 13. His Love and Compassion to Souls. p. 67.

Chap. 14. His trouble at the Barronness of Christians. p. 71.

Chap. 15. Two Letters to Cement Differences, and cause Love among Christians. p. 74.

Chap. 16. An account of the latter part of his Life. p. 91.

Chap. 17. His last Sickness and Death. p. 98.

Invisibles

JAN 1821
LIBRARY
Henry Fowles Book

Henry Fowles Book
Invisibles, Realities, demonstra-
ted in the Holy Life and Trium-
phant Death of Mr. John Jane-
way, sometimes fellow¹ of King's
College, Cambridge.

James Janeway.

CHAP. I.

*An account of him from his Childhood, to the
seventeenth year of his Age.*

MR. John Janeway was born Anno 1633. October 27. of Religious Parents, in Tilly in the County of Hertford. - He soon gave his Parents the hope of much comfort, and the symptoms of something more than ordinary quickly appeared in him, so that some who saw this Child, much feared that his life would be but short ; others hoped that God had some rare piece of work to do by or for this Child before he died ; he shewed that neither of

them were much mistaken in their conjecture concerning him. He soon out-ran his superiours for Age in *learning*. And it was thought by no incompetent Judges, that for pregnancy of *wit*, solidity of *Judgment*, the vastness of his *intellectuals*, and the greatness of his *memory*, that he had no *superiours*, few *equals*, considering his age and education.

He was initiated in the *Latine Tongue* by his own *Father*; afterwards he was brought up for sometime at *Paul's School* in *London*, where he made a considerable proficiency in *Latin* and *Greek* under the care of *Mr. Langly*. When he was about eleven years old he took a great fancy to *Arithmetick* and the *Hebrew Tongue*.

About this time his Parents removing into a little Village called *Aspoden*, had the opportunity of having this their *Son* instructed by a learned neighbour, who was pleased to count it a pleasant diversion, to read *Mathematicks* to him, being then about twelve years old; and he made such progress in those profound studies; that he read *Oughtred* with understanding, before he was thirteen years old. A Person of Quality, hearing of the Admirable proficiency of this Boy, sent for him up to *London*, and kept him with him for some time, to read *Mathematicks* to him. That which made him the more to be admired was, That he did what he did with the greatest facility. He had no small skill in *Musick* and other concomitants of the *Mathematicks*.

In the year 1646. he was chosen by that learned Gentleman Mr. *Rous* the Provost of *Eton* College, one of the foundation of that School, being examined by *Provost* and *Posers* in the *Hebrew Tongue*, which was thought was beyond precedent. Where he gave no unsuitable returns to the high expectation that was conceived of him.

After a little continuance at *Eton* he obtained leave of his Master to go to *Oxford*, to perfect himself in the study of *Mathematicks*, where being owned by that great Scholar Dr. *Ward*, one of the professors of the University, he attained to a strange exactnes in that *study*, nothing being within the reach of a *man* but he would undertake and grasp. That great Doctor gave him great help and encouragement, and looked upon him as one of the *wonders of his age*; loved him dearly, and could for sometime after his *death* scarce mention his name without *tears*. When he had spent about a quarter of a year with Dr. *Ward* at *Oxford*, he was commanded to return again to *Eton*, where he soon gave proof of his great improvement of his time while he was *absent*, by making an *Almanack*, and calculating of the *Eclipses* for many years before-hand; so that by this time he had many *eyes* upon him as the glory of the School. That which put an accent upon his real worth was, that he did not discover the least affectation or self conceit, neither did any discernable pride attend these excellencies. So that every

one took more notice of his *parts* then himself.

At about seventeen years old he was chose to King's Colledge in Cambridge, at which time the Electioners did even contend from the Patronage of this Scholar. He was chosen first that year, and an elder Brother of his in the sixth place; but he was very willing to change places with his elder Brother, letting him have the first, and thankfully accepting of the sixth place.

Besides his great learning, and many other Ornaments of Nature, his deportment was so sweet and lovely, his demeanour so courteous and obliging, even when he seem'd unconverted, that he must be vile with a witness that did not love him. Yea many of them who had little kindness for morality, much less for grace, could not but speak well of him. His great wisdom and learning did even command respect, where they did not find it: He had an excellent power over his passions, and was in a great measure free from the vice, which usually attends such an age and place.

But all this while it is to be feared, that he understood little of the worth of Christ, and his own Soul; he studied indeed the Heavens, and knew the motion of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, but that was his highest; he thought yet but little of God, who made these things; he pried but little into the motions of his own heart; he did not as yet much busie himself, in the serious observation of the wandring of his Spirit; the Creature had not yet led him to the

Creator ; but he was still too ready to take up with meer speculation ; but God who from all eternity, had chosen him to be one of those, who should shine as the Sun in the Firmament for ever in glory, did when he was about 18 years old, shine in upon his Soul with power; and did convince him what a poor thing it was to know so much of the Heavens and never come there. And that the greatest knowledge in the World without Christ, was but an empty dry business. He now thought Mr. Bolton had some reason on his side, when he said, *Give me the most magnificent glorious Worlding, that ever trod upon earthly mould, richly crowned with all the Ornaments and excellencies of Nature, Art, Policy, Preferment, or what heart can wish besides; yet without the life of Grace, to animate and enoble them, he were to the eye of heavenly wisdom, but as a rotten carcass, stuck over with flowers, magnified dung, gilded rotteness, golden damnation.* He began now to be of Anaxagora's mind, That his work upon earth, was to study Heaven and to get thither, and that except a man might be admitted to greater preferment, than this world can bestow upon her favorites, it were scarce worth the while to be born.

C H A P. II.

Of his Conversion, with visible Proofs thereof.

THE great work of *Conversion*, it was not carried on upon his Soul, in that dreadful manner, that it is upon some, that God intends to communicate much to, and makes great use of, but the Lord was pleased, sweetly to unlock his heart, by the exemplary Life, and Heavenly and powerful discourse of a young man in the College, whose heart God had inflamed with love to his soul, he quickly made an attempt upon this hopeful young man, and the Spirit of God did set home his Counsels with such power, that they proved effectual, for his awakening ; being accompanied with the preaching of these two famous worthies, Dr. *Hill*, and Dr. *Arrowsmith*, together with the reading of several parts of Mr. *Baxter's* *Saints Everlasting Rest*.

Now a mighty alteration might easily be discerned in him, he quickly looks quite like another man : He is now so much taken up with things above the Moon and Stars, that he had little leisure to think of these things only as they pointed higher. He began now not to taste so much sweetness in those kind of studies, which he did so greedily employ himself in formerly. He now began, to pity them who were curious in

in their enquiries after every thing, but that which is most needful to be known, *Christ*, and *themselves*; and that which sometimes was his gain he now counted loss for *Christ*, yea doubtless he esteemed all things but as dung and dross in comparison of *Christ*, and desired to know nothing but *Christ* and him *crucified*. Not that he looked upon humane learning as useleſs: But when fixed below *Christ* and not improved for *Christ*; he looked upon wisdom as folly, and learning as madness, and that which would make one more like the Devil, more fit for his service, and put a greater accent upon their misery in another world.

Mr. *Janeway* now begins to cast about how he might best improve what he did already know, and to turn all his studies into the right chanel: Grace did not take him off from, but made him more diligent and spiritual in his study. And now *Christ* was at the end and bottom of every thing: How did he plot and contrive how he might most express his love and thankfulness to him who had brought him out of darkness into his marvellous light? To this end he sent up and down packets of divine letters, in which, he did discourse so substantially and experimentally of the great things of God, that it would not at all have unbecome some gray head to have owned what he did write.

He was not a little like young *Eliu*, in whose words he used to excuse his freedom with persons of years, whose souls he did dearly pity.

He

He said,, Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom, but there is a spirit in a man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding ; I am full of matter, the spirit within me constraineth me : behold my belly is as wine which hath no vent , it is ready to burst like new bottles, I will speak that I may be refreshed, &c. O then how sweet was the savour of his graces ! He could not but speak the things which he had seen and heard, and even invite all the world to taste and see how good the Lord was.

He began first with his Relations, begging and wooing of them to think of their precious and immortal souls, and to lay in speedy provisions for a death-bed and eternity. Oh ! with what Compassion did he plead the cause of Christ with their Souls ? What pathetical expressions did he use, what vehement expostulations, how frequent, how particular in his applications to them ? O with what gravity and majesty wculd he speak of the mysteries of the Gospel ?

Read what his language was (when he was between *eighteen* and *nineteen* years old) in a Letter to an ancient Minister that he stood related to, who at that time walked very heavily.

His LETTER.

Reverend Sir ;

There are two things, the want of which I have had experience of in your Family, though not in every degree ; yet in that intenseness of degree where they ought to be ; which are the real power of Godliness and Religion : And then that which is the Fruit of the former, that cheerfulness, delight, spiritual joy, and serenity of mind, which is to be had in Religion and no where else ; and that not in Religion in its weakest degrees, but in a real vigour, power, and life, and in a more close constant walking with God ; from a tender sense of the worth of Souls, especially those of your Family : And knowing the duty which my relation to it doth lay upon me, and having confidence of their well acceptance of it : I have undertaken to open my thoughts unto them.

In most Families in England I fear there is neither the form nor the power of Godliness, where there is no fear of God no regard of him, no acting under him or in reference to him. These are in my opinion twice dead, nay, not so much as having the dead carcass of Religion : Objects of pity they are, and O how few are there that spend one compassionate thought upon them !

Others

Others there are who some way or other, it may be from tradition, from good Parents, may be from knowing the fashion of those in their rank; it may be from the frequent inculcation of good instructions from Christian Friends or Godly Ministers; or some struggling eruptions of Conscience, have gotten the outward husk or shell of Religion, without any kernel or solidity at all: And this Generation doth usually trust to this their Religion, that it will bring them to a place like a sleeping place in Heaven, or keep them out of Hell, though they live without God in the World. These are poor Creatures to ; making bast to their own destruction, and knew it not, yea, thinking that they are in a fair way for Heaven. Oh ! that there were never a Family to which we are related, which gave too sad cause of fear, that it were in such a case, or near such a case as this is. ?

A third sort of people there are (and but a few of these neither) which have the reality of Religion, but yet in much weakness, coldness, faintness, dimness, and intermission ; like Nilus's brood above half mad still ; beginning to have some life in their Head, a little in their Heart, but the Feet of their Affections and Actions have little or no motion. And where shall we find a Christian that is got any higher than this, yea, that doth in good earnest strive to get any higher ? Now there are higher attainments to be reached after ; there is a having our Conversation in Heaven while we are upon Earth, neither doth this consist in some

some weak discourses about God, Heaven, and the things of Religion; it consists not in the mere praying twice a day, and in keeping the Sabbath in an usual manner in its order; it consists not in a few thoughts of Religious objects coming into the mind in a common way, and as easily lost as got. But true Religion raiseth his Soul to longings, hungrings, and thirstings, not without some enjoyments. Religion in power is to act for God with strength, vigor, earnestness, intense-ness, delight, chearfulness, serenity and calmness of mind. The Fruits of the Spirit are Joy in the Holy Ghost and Peace: Fear, disquiet, and terrors are usually the introduction to a better state, but they are not of the Essentials of Religion; yet the contrary frame of Spirit is to be striven for.

To speak yet more plainly and to tell you, Honoured Sir, what Fears and Jealousies are with reverence to your self, and tender affection unto all your Family, I fear that you your self are subject to too many desponding melancholy thoughts. The causes whereof give me leave with submission to guess at. The first I think may be your reflecting on your entring upon the Ministry without that Reverence, Care, holy Zeal for God, Love to Christ, and Compassion to Souls, which is required of every one that undertakes that Holy Office; it may be there was rather a respect to you own living in the World, than of living to God in the World, be it thus, be it not as bad, or be it worse; the remedy is the same. These have a wounding power

(12)

power in them, which will be felt to be grievous, when felt as they are in themselves, but continual sorrow and sad thoughts do keep this wound open too long, and are not available to the having of it cured. Wounds indeed must be first opened that they may be cleansed, they must be opened that their filth may be discovered in reference to a purging and healing ; but no longer than the Balm of Gilead, is to be applied, that they may be healed. And when Christ is made use of aright, he leaveth joy and comfort, yet a constant humility of spirit is no way inconsistent with this peace of God.

A second cause of your heaviness may be a sense of the State of the people which God hath committed to you, and indeed who can but mourn over people in such a condition, objects of pity they are, and the more because they pity not themselves. I have often wrestled with God, that he would direct you in what is your duty concerning them, which I persuade my self is your earnest request. Now if after your serious examining of your self what your conscience doth conclude to be your duty, you do it, and see you do it ; you are then to rest upon God for his effectual working. Let not any think to be more merciful than God, for wherein he doth, he goeth beyond his bounds ; And this is no more cause of heaviness to you, than the opposition that the Apostles found at any time was, who notwithstanding rejoiced in tribulation.

Another.

Another cause of heaviness may be what Divisions are between your self and some of your Relations. O that a spirit of meekness and wisdom might remove all cause of sorrow for that. But were the power of Godliness more in hearts and families, all the cause of such trouble would soon be removed, there would be less that would deserve reprobation, and there would be a fittedness of spirit to give and bear reproof; to give in meekness and tenderness, and to bear in humility, patience, and thankfulness. Some cares and thoughts you may have concerning your Family when you are gone. But let Faith and former Experience teach you to drive away all such thoughts. Your constitution and solitariness may also be some cause of melancholy; but there is a Duty, which if it were exercised would dispel all; which is heavenly meditation, and contemplation of the things which true Christian Religion tends to. If we did but walk closely with God one hour in a day in this Duty, O what influence would it have into the whole day besides; and duly performed, into the whole life. This Duty, with the usefulness, manner, and directions, &c. I knew in some measure before, but had it more pressed upon me by Mr. Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest, that can scarce be over valued, for which I have cause for ever to bless God. As for your dear Wife, I fear the cares and troubles of the World take off her mind too much from walking with God so closely as she ought to do, and from that earnest endeavour

deavour after higher degrees of grace. I commend therefore to her and all, this excellent duty of meditation ; It is a bitter sweet duty ; bitter to corrupt nature, but sweet to the regenerate part, if performed. I entreat her and your self; yea I charge it upon you with humility and tenderness, that God have at least half an hour allowed him in a day for this exercise : Oh this most precious soul-raising, soul-ravishing, soul-perfecting duty ! Take this from your dear friend as spoke with reverence and real love and faithfulness. My fear and jealousie lest I should speak in vain, maketh me say again : For God by me doth charge this upon you.

One more direction let me give, that none in your Family satisfie themselves in Family Prayer : But let every one twice a day if it may be possible, draw near to God in secret duty. Here secret wants may be laid open ; here great mercies may be begged with great earnestness ; here what wan-drings and coldness were in Family duty, may be repented and amended. This is the way to get seriousness, reality, sincerity, chearfulness in Religion : and thus the Joy of the Lord may be your Strength. Let those who know their duty do it ; if any think it not a necessary duty, let them fear lest they lose the most excellent help for a holy, useful, joyful life under the assistance of God's Spirit ; whilst they neglect that which they think unnecessary. Take some of these directions from sincere affection, some from my own experience, and all from a real and compassionate desire of your joy and comfort.

comfort. The Lord teach you in this and in the rest. I entreat you never to rest labouring still on, till after the foreasts of his comfort, in this life, you have attained to true spiritual joy and peace in the Lord. The God of peace give you his direction and perfection in eternal life, in the enjoying of infinite holiness, purity, and excellency through Christ. Thus praying I rest ——

In another LETTER to a Reverend Friend that had the Care of many Children, he thus adviseth.

S I R,

YOUR Charge is great upon a temporal account, but greater upon a spiritual ; many Souls being committed to your charge. Out of an earnest desire of the good of souls and your own joy and peace, I importunately request that you should have a great care of your Children, and be often dropping in some wholesome admonitions ; and this I bumbly, with submission to your judgment in it, commend to you : Not to admonish them always together, but likewise privately one by one, not letting the rest know of it. Wherein you may please to press upon them their natural corruption, their necessity of regeneration, the excellency of Christ, and how unspeakable lovely it is to see young

ones setting out for Heaven. This way I think may do most good, having had experience of it my self in some small measure ; God grant that all may work for the edifying of those who are committed to you. I leave you under the protections of him that hath loved us, and given himself for us —

Thus you see how he seems swallowed up with the affairs of another World.

C H A P. III.

His Carriage when Fellow of the College, at Twenty Years of Age.

When he was about twenty years old, he was made Fellow of the College, which did not a little advance those noble projects which he had in his head, for the promoting of the interest of the *Lord Christ*. Then how sweetly would he insinuate into the young ones, desiring to carry as many of them as possible he could along with him to Heaven: Many attempts he made upon some of the same House, that he might season them with grace, and animate, and encourage those who were looking towards Heaven. And as for his own Relations, never was there a more compassionate and tender-hearted Brother. How many pathetical Letters did he send to them ! and how did he follow them with Prayers and Tears

that they might prove successful, how frequently would he address himself to them in private! and how ready to improve providences and visits, that he might set them home upon them? How excellently would he set forth the beauty of Christ ! He earnestly would persuade them to enquire into the state of their Souls. How would he endeavour to bring them off from sandy foundations, and resting upon their own *righteousness* ! In a word, he was scarce content to go to *Heaven without*, and through mercy he was very successful among his *own Relations*; and the whole Family soon savoured of his spirit: How were the Children put upon getting choice Scripture and their Catechisms, and engaged in secret prayer and meditation? Father, Mother, Brethren, Sisters, Boarders were the better for his excellent example and holy exhortations. He was a good *Nurse*, if not a *spiritual Father* to his *natural Father*, as you may read afterwards; and some of his Brethren have cause to bless God for ever, that ever they saw his face, and heard his words, and observed his conversation, which had so much of loveliness and beauty in it, that it could not but commend Religion to any that did take notice of it. He could speak in St. Paul's words, *Brethren, - my hearts desire and prayer to God for you all, is that you may be saved.*

Read what his heart was, in these following Lines.

Distance of place cannot at all lessen that natural bond whereby we are conjoined in blood, neither ought to lessen that of love. Nay, where true love is, it cannot ; for love towards you I can only say this, That I feel it better than I can express it ; as it is wont to be with all affections : But love felt and not expressed is little worth. I therefore desire to make my love manifest in the best way I can. Let us look upon one another not as brethren only, but as members of the same body whereof Christ is the Head. Happy day will that be wherein the Lord will discover that Union ; let us therefore breath and hunger after this, so that our close knot may meet in Christ : if we are in Christ and Christ in us, then we shall be one with one another. This I know, you cannot complain for want of instruction, God hath not been to us a dry Wilderness or a barren Heath ; you have had line upon line, and precept upon precept ; he hath planted you by the Rivers of Water : It is the Lord alone indeed who maketh fruitful, but yet we are not to stand still and do nothing. There is a Crown worth seeking for ; seek therefore, and that earnestly. Oh ! seek by continual prayer, keep your Soul in a praying frame, this is a great and necessary Duty nay, a high and precious Privilege. If thou canst say nothing, come and lay thy self in an humble manner before the Lord. You may believe me, for I have through mercy experienced what I say. There is more

sweetness to be got in one glimpse of God's Love ;
 than in all that the World can afford. Oh ! do
 but try ; Oh ! taste and see how good the Lord is.
 Get into a Corner and throw your self down
 before the Lord, and beg of God to make you
 sensible of your lost undone state by nature,
 and of the excellency and necessity of Christ.
 Say, Lord give me a broken heart, soften and
 melt me. Any thing in the World, so I may
 be but enabled to value Christ, and be perswaded
 to accept of him, as he is tendred in the
 Gospel. O that I may be delivered from the
 wrath to come ! Oh ! a blessing for me, even
 for me, and resolve not to be content till the
 Lord have in some measure answered you. Oh !
 my Bowels yern towards you ; my Heart works.
 Oh ! that you did but know with what affection I
 write now unto you, and what prayers and tears
 have been mingled with these lines ! The Lord
 set these things home, and give you an heart
 to apply them to your self, the Lord bless all
 the means that you enjoy, for his Blessing to all
 in all. Give me leave to deal plainly, and to
 come yet a little close to you ; for I love your
 Soul so well, that I cannot bear the thoughts of
 the loss of it. Know this, that there is such a
 thing as the new Birth, and except a man be born
 again, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Hea-
 ven : God's Favour is not to be recovered with-
 out it. This new Birth hath its foundation laid
 in a sense of sin and a godly sorrow for it, and
 a heart set against it ; without this there can

be no salvation. Look well about you, and see into your self, and thou wilt see that thou art at Hell's mouth without this first step, and nothing but free grace and pure mercy is between you and the state of the Devils. The Lord deliver us from a secure careless heart ! Here you see a natural man's condition. How darest thou then lye down in security. Oh ! look about for your soul's sake. What shall I say, what shall I do to awaken your poor soul ! I say again, without repentance there is no remission ; and repentance it self may lose its labour, if it be not in the right manner. Then tears and groans, and prayers will not do without Christ. Most when they are convinced of sin, and are under fears of Hell run to duty and reform something, and thus the wound is healed, and by this thousands fall short of Heaven. For if we be not brought off from our selves, and our righteousness as well as our sins, we are never like to be saved. We must see an absolute need of a Christ, and give our selves up to him, and count all but dung and dross in comparison of Christ's righteousness. Look therefore for mercy only in Christ, for his sake rely upon God's mercy. The terms of the Gospel are, Repent and Believe ; gracious terms ! Mercy for fetching, nay, mercy, for desiring, nay, for nothing but receiving. Dost thou desire mercy and grace, I know thou dost ; even this is the gift of God to desire, hunger after Christ ; let desires put you upon endeavour, the work it self is sweet ; yea, repentance and mourning it self hath more sweetness in it, than all the worlds

comforts.) Upon repentance and believing comes justification, after this sanctification, by the spirit dwelling in us. By this we come to be the Children of God, to be made partakers of the Divine Nature, to lead new lives, to have a suitableness to God. It is unworthy of a Christian to have such a narrow spirit as not to act for Christ with all ones heart, and soul, and strength, and might. Be not ashamed of Christ, be not afraid of the frowns and jeers of the wicked. Be sure to keep a Conscience void of offence, and yield by no means to any known sin; be much in prayer, and in secret prayer, and in reading the Scriptures. Therein are laid up the glorious Mysteries which are hid from many eyes. My greatest desire is, that God would work his own great work in you. I desire to see you not as formerly, but that the Lord would make me an instrument of your soul's good, for which I greatly long.

C H A P. IV.

His particular Addresses to his Brethren for their Soul's good, and the success thereof.

HE wrote many Letters of this Nature, and desired oftentimes to be visiting his Brethren, that he might particularly address himself to them and see what became of his Letters,

Pray-

Prayers and Tears, and he was very watchful over them, ready to reprove and convince them of sin, and ready to encourage any beginnings of a good work in them. To instance in a particular or two.

One time perceiving one of his brothers asleep at prayer in the family ; he presently took occasion to shew him what a high contempt it was of God, what a little sense such a man must have of his own danger, what dreadful hypocrisy, what a miracle of patience that he was not awakened in flames. After he had been a while affectionately pleading with him, it pleased the Lord to strike in with some power, and to melt and soften his brother's heart when he was about eleven years old, so that it was to be hoped that then the Lord began savingly to work upon the heart of that Child. For from that time forward a considerable alteration might be discerned in him. When he perceived it, he was not a little pleased. This put him upon carrying on the work, that conviction might not wear off till it ended in conversion. To this end he wrote to him to put him in mind of what God had done for his Soul, begging of him not to rest satisfied till he knew what a thorow change and effectual calling meant. I hope, said he, that God hath a good work to do in you, for you, and by you ; yea, I hope he hath already begun it. But Oh ! take not up with some beginnings, faint desires, lazy seekings, Oh ! remember your former tears ; one may weep a little for sin, and yet go to Hell for sin;

many

many that are under some just work, shake off the sense of it, murder their convictions and return again to folly. Oh ! take heed, if any draw back, the Lord will take no pleasure in them ; but I hope better things of you.

He would also observe how his brethren carried it after duty, whether they seemed to run presently to the World with greediness as if duty were a Task, or whether there seemed to be an abiding impression of God and the things of God upon them.

His vehement Love and Compassion to Souls may be further judged of by these following expressions, which he used to one of his Relations. After he had been speaking how infinitely it was below a *Christian* to pursue with greediness the things which will be but as gravel in the teeth, if we mind not the rich provision which is in our *Father's House*. Oh what folly is it to trifle in the things of God! But I hope better things of you ; did I not hope, why should I not mourn in secret for you as one cast out among the dead? Oh! what should I do for you, but pour out my Soul like water, and give my God no rest till he should graciously visit you with his salvation; till he cast you down and raise you up, till he wound you and heal you again.

Thus what with his holy example, warm and wise exhortations, prayers, tears, and secret groans. Few what of the beauty of Religion was to be seen in the Family where he lived.

C H A P. V.

His great love to, and frequency in the Duty of Prayer: With remarkable success.

HE was mighty in prayer, and his Spirit was oftentimes so transported in it, that he forgot the weakness of his own body and of others spirits: Indeed the acquaintance that he had with God was so sweet, and his converse with him so frequent, that when he was engaged in duty, he scarce knew how to leave that which was so delightful and suited to his spirit. His constant course for some years was this. He prayed at least three times a day in secret, sometimes seven times, twice a day in the Family or College. And he found the sweetness of it beyond imagination, and enjoyed wonderful communion with God, and tasted much of the pleasantnes of a Heavenly Life. And he could say by experience, That the ways of Wisdom were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths peace. He knew what it was to wrestle with God, and was come to that pass, that he could scarce come off his knees without his Father's Blessing. He was used to converse with God, with a *holy Familiarity* as a friend, and would upon all occasions run to him for advice, and had many strange and immediate

mediate *answers* of prayer. One of which I think it not altogether impertinent to give the World an account of.

His Honour'd Father, Mr. *William Faneway*, Minister of *Kelshall* in *Hartfordshire*, being sick, and being under somewhat dark apprehensions as to the state of his Soul, he would often say to his Son *John* : Oh ! Son ! this passing upon Eternity is a great thing, this Dying is a solemn businels, and enough to make any ones Heart ake, that hath not his Pardon sealed, and his Evidences for Heaven clear. And truly Son, I am under no small fears as to my own estate for another world. Oh ! that God would clear his love ! Oh that I could say chearfully, I can dye, and upon good grounds be able to look death in the face, and venture upon eternity with well-grounded peace and comfort.

His sweet and dutiful Son made a suitable reply at present ; but seeing his dear Father continuing under despondings of spirit (though no Christians that knew him but had a high esteem of him for his uprightness) he got by himself, and spent some time in wrestling with God upon his Father's account, earnestly begging of God that he would fill him with joy unspeakable in believing, and that he would speedily give him some token for good, that he might joyfully and honourably leave this world to go to a better. After he was risen from his knees, he came down to his sick Father, and asked him how he felt himself. His Father made no

answer

answer for some time, but wept exceedingly, (a passion that he was not subject to) and continued for some considerable time in extraordinary passion of weeping, so that he was not able to speak. But at last having recovered himself, with unspeakable joy he burst out into such expressions as these. Oh Son! now it is come, it is come, it is come: I bless God I can dye ; The Spirit of God hath witnessed with my Spirit that I am his Child. Now I can look up to God as my dear Father, and Christ as my Redeemer ; I can now say, this is my Friend, and this is my Beloved. My heart is full, it is brim full, I can hold no more. I know now what that sentence means, The Peace of God which passeth understanding; I know now what that white Stone is wherein a new Name is written, which none know but they who have it. And that fit of weeping which you saw me in, was a fit of overpowering love and joy, so great that I could not for my heart contain my self : Neither can express what glorious discoveries God had made of himself unto me. And had that Joy been greater, I question whether I could have born it, and whether it would not have seperated Soul and Body. Bless the Lord, Oh my Soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name, that hath pardoned all my sins and sealed the pardon. He hath healed my wounds, and caused the bones which he had broken to rejoice. Oh! help me to bless the Lord, he hath put a new song into my mouth:

mouth: Oh! bless the Lord for his infinite goodness and rich mercy ! Oh now I can die ! it is nothing, I bless God I can die. I desire to be dissolved and to be with Christ. You may well think that his Son's heart was not a little refresh'd to hear such words, and see such a sight, and to meet the messenger that he had sent to Heaven returned back again so speedily. He counted himself a sharer with his Father in this mercy, and it was upon a double account welcome, as it did so wonderfully satisfie his Father, and as it was so immediate and clear an answer of his own prayers, as if God had from Heaven said unto him, Thy tears and prayers are heard for thy Father : thou hast like a Prince prevailed with God ; thou hast got the blessing : thy fervent prayers have been effectual : go down and see else.

Upon this, this precious, young man broke forth into praises, and even into another ecstasy of joy that God should deal so familiarly with him ; and the Father and Son together were so full of joy, light, life, love and praise, that there was a little Heaven in the place. He could not then but express himself in this manner. Oh blessed and for ever blessed be God for his infinite grace ! Oh who would not pray unto God ! Verily he is a God that heareth prayers, and that my Soul knows right well. And then he told his joyful Father, how much he was affected with his former despondings, and what he had been praying for just before with

all the earnestness he could for his Soul, and how the Lord had immediately answered him. His Father hearing this, and perceiving that his former comforts came in a way of prayer, and his own Child's prayer too, was the more refreshed, and was the more confirmed, that it was from the Spirit of God, and no delusion. And immediately, his Son standing by, he fell into another fit of triumphing joy, his weak body being almost ready to sink under that great weight of glory that did shine in so powerfully upon his Soul. He could then say, Now let thy servant depart in peace for my eyes have seen thy salvation. He could now walk through the valley of the shadow of death and fear no evil. Oh! how sweet a thing it is to have ones interest in Christ cleared, how comfortable to have our calling and election made sure! How lovely is the sight of a smiling Jesus when one is dying! How refreshing is it when heart and flesh and all are failing, to have God for the strength of our heart and our portion for ever! Oh! did the foolish unexperienced world but know what these things mean, did they but understand what it is to be so laced with the believing views of glory, to have their senses spiritually exercised, could they but taste and see how good the Lord is, it would soon cause them to disrelish their low and basish pleasures, and look upon all worldly joys as infinitely short of one glimpse of God's love! After this, his reverend Father had a sweet calm upon his spirits, and went in the strength of that provision,

sion, that rich grace laid in till he came within the Gates of the *New Jerusalem*: having all his Graces greatly improved, and shewed so much humility, love to, and admiring of God, contempt of the World, such prizing of Christ, such patience as few Christians arrive to, especially his Faith, by which with extraordinary confidence he cast his *Widow* and *eleven fatherless Children* upon the care of that God who had fed him with this *Manna* in his *Wilderness-state*. The benefit of which *Faith* all his Children (none of which were in his life-time provided for) have since to admiration experienced. And it is scarce to be imagined, how helpful this his precious Son *John Faneway* was to his Father by his heavenly discourse, humble advice, and prayers. After a four months conflict with a painful Consumption and Hectick Fever, his honoured Father sweetly slept in *Jesus*.

CHAP. VI.

His Care of Mother and other Relations after his Father's death.

After the death of his Father, he did what he could to supply his absence, doing the part of a Husband, Son, Brother: so that he was no small comfort to his poor Mother in her disconsolate state, and all the rest of his Relations, that had any sense of God upon their

spirits. To one of which he thus addresseth himself, upon the death of a sweet Child.

‘ Daily observation, and every man’s experience gives sufficient testimony to it, that afflictions of what kind soever, by how much the seldomer they are, the more grievous they seem. We have of a long time sailed in the rivers of blessings which God hath plentifully poured forth among us : Now if we come where the waves of affliction do but a little more than ordinarily arise, we begin to have our souls almost carried down with fears and griefs ; yea, the natural man, if not counter-powered by the Spirit of God, will be ready to entertain murmuring & repining thoughts against God himself. Whereas if all our life had been a pilgrimage full of sorrows and afflictions (as we deserved) and had but rarely been intermingled with comforts, we should have been more fitted to bear afflictions. Thus it is naturally : but we ought to counter work against the stream of nature, by a new principle wrought in us, and whatsoever nature doth err in, grace is to rectifie. And they upon whom grace is bestowed ought to set grace on work. For wherefore is grace bestowed, unless that it should act in us ; It hath pleased, the Lord to make a breach in your Family. There where the knot is fastest tied, when it is disunited, the change becomes greatest and the grief is the more en-

‘ larged

larged. So that herein you who are most moved are most to be excused and comforted, the strength of a Mother's affections I believe none but Mothers know, and greatest affections when they are disturbed breed the greatest grief. But when afflictions come upon us, what will be our Duty? shall we then give our selves up to be carried away with the grieving passions? Shall we because of one affliction, cause our souls to walk in sadness all our days, and drive away all the light of comfort from our eyes, by causing our souls to be obscured under the shades of melancholy? Shall we quarrel with our Maker; and call the wise righteous Judge to our bar? Doth he not punish us less then we deserve? Is there not mercy and truth in all his dispensations? Shall we by continual sorrow add affliction to affliction, and so become our own tormentors? Are we not rather under afflictions to see if any way we may find a glimpse of God's love shining in towards us, and so to raise up our souls nearer God. Is there not enough in God and the holy Scriptures to bear up our Spirits under any afflictions, let them be never so great. What do you say to that word; who is there among you that feareth the Lord, and that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness and feeth no light, let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay himself upon his God? Though all earthly comforts were fled away, and though you could

' see no light from any of these things below ;
 ' yet if you look upward to God in Christ there
 ' is comfort to be found, there is light to be
 ' espied ; yea a great and glorious light, which
 ' if we can rightly discern, it would put out the
 ' light of all lower comforts and cause them
 ' to be vilely accounted of. But alas ! alas !
 ' those heavenly comforts though they are in
 ' themselves so precious, and if really and sen-
 ' sibly felt able to raise a man's soul from Earth,
 ' yea, from Hell to the fore-tast of Heaven it self,
 ' yet for want of a spiritual sense, they are by
 ' most of the world undervalued, slighted, and
 ' thought to be but fancies. Nay, let me speak
 ' freely: Christians themselves, and those whom
 ' we have cause to hope are men of another
 ' world and truly born again, yet for want of
 ' a spiritual quickness in this spiritual sight and
 ' sense, these comfort are too lowly and mean-
 ' ly esteemed of.

' It is a spiritual sense that enableth a Christi-
 ' an to behold a glorious lustre and beauty in
 ' invisibles, and raiseth the soul up to the Gate
 ' of Heaven it self, and when he is there, how
 ' can he choose but look down with a holy
 ' slighting and contempt upon the sweetest of
 ' all earthly enjoyments ? How can he choose
 ' but think all Creature-comforts but small,
 ' compared with one look of love from Christ ?
 ' This heavenly comfort was that which *David*
 ' did so much desire. Lord lift up the light of
 ' thy countenance upon me, was the language of

his

his soul, and when this was come, how was his heart enlarged ? Thou hast put joy and gladness in my heart more than in the time when their Corn and Wine encreased. He then that in afflictions would find comfort, must strive to see spiritual comforts to be the greatest, even that comfort which is from God, in the face of Jesus Christ ; this, this will be a Cordial ; this will be as marrow and fatness to the soul. They who have interest in Christ, what need they be moved and discomfited with any worldly trouble : Is not Christ better than ten Children ? Is not his loving kindness better than life ? Is not all the world a shadow compared with one quarter of an hours enjoyment of him, even on this side of glory in some of his own Ordinances. O therefore strive to get your interest in this comfort secured, and then all's well. He that hath Christ hath all things. If God be reconciled to you through him, then he will with-hold no good thing from you.

We poor foolish creatures do scarce know what is good for our selves, but it's no small encouragement to the people of God, that Wisdom it self takes care of them, and one who loves them better than they love them selves looks after them : and he hath given his promise for it, that all shall work together for their good. And what better foundation of comfort can there be in the whole world than this ? Why may you not then say with

the Psalmist, why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou so disquieted within me, hope in God. Let not your soul sink under afflictions, for what reason have you to be discomfited under them. Can you gather from thence, that the Lord doth not love you ? No surely, but rather the contrary, for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every Son whom he receiveth ; What Son is he whom the Father chasteneth not ? Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees.

Let this serve as a remedy against excessive grief. Get your love to God encreased, which if you do, the love of all other things will wax cold. And if you have given God your heart, you will give him leave to take what he will ; is yours and what he hath, you will judge rather well kept than lost.

Remember that Scripture, and let it have its due impression upon your spirit ; *He that loves Father or Mother, Brother or Sister, yea, or Children more than me, is not worthy of me.* O labour to have your affections therefore more raised up to him who is most worthy of them, let him have the uppermost and greatest room in your heart, and let your love to all other things be placed in subjection to your love of God, be ruled by it and directed to it. Be our earthly afflictions never so great, yet let this love to God poise our souls so, that they may not be overweighed with grief on the one side,

or stupidness on the other side. Again, let our souls be awed by that glorious power and omnipotency of God, who is able to do any thing, and who will do whatsoever pleaseth him both in Heaven, and in Earth ; at whose word, and for whose glory all things that are were made. And what are we poor creatures, that we should dare to entertain any hard thought of this God ? 'Tis dangerous contending with God : Let us learn that great Lesson of resigning up our selves and all we have to God ; let us put our selves as Instruments into the hands of the Lord to do what he pleaseth with us, and let us remember that it was our promise and covenant with God to yield our selves up to him, and to be wholly at his disposal. The soul is then in a sweet frame, when it can *cordially say, it is the Lord, let him do what seemeth good in his eyes. Not my will, but thine be done.* Again let us know, that though we cannot always see into the reasonableness of the ways of God, (for his ways are often in the thick Cloud, and our weak eyes cannot look into those depths in which he walketh) yet all the ways of God are just, holy, and good. Let us therefore have a care of so much as moving, much more of entertaining any unworthy thoughts against God. But let us submit willingly to the yoke which he is pleased to lay upon us, lest he break us with his terrible judgments. And now it hath seemed good to God to lay this stroak upon you, I pray labour lightly to improve it, and

let this trial prepare you for greater. And seeing the uncertainty of all worldly things, endeavour with all your might to get your heart above them; and I beseech the Lord who is the great Physician of Souls, and knows how to apply a salve to every sore of his, to comfort you with his spiritual comforts, that he would favourably shine upon you, and receive you into a nearer union and communion with himself. Into his hands I commit you, with him I leave you, praying that he would make up all in himself.

He was an excellent example to his younger Brethren ; and his wise instructions, and holy practices, did not a little influence them. He was a prudent Counsellor, and an Assistant that could not well be spared to his Eldest Brother, who was not a little sensible of that personal worth that was in his younger Brother, whom he would prefer before himself, as one whom he judged God had honoured with far greater parts, graces, and experiences than himself. The younger also did as humbly and heartily respect and honour him, as a serious Christian, a Minister, and his Elder Brother, who had obliged him with more than ordinary kindness.

When he was but young, yet he began to be taken notice of by ancient Ministers, and Christians; though his modesty was so great, that his huge parts were not a little obscured thereby ; and his vast worth was so ballasted with humility, that he made no great noise in the world and

and most were Ignorant of his singular worth. A wise man, who was intimately acquainted with him, would say of him, that (he was like deep) Waters that were most still, a man of hidden excellency. There were few that knew how close he walked with God, and at what high rate he lived, (and how great a Trade he drove for the Riches of that other World): All which he laboured, as much as might be, to conceal.

CHAP. VII.

His return to King's College after his Father's death. His Holy projects for Christ and Souls.

When his Father was dead he returned again to King's College, and was a Member of a secret Cabal, which began to carry on noble projects for Christ and Souls, and to plot how they might best improve their gifts and graces so, as that they might be most serviceable to God and their Generation. Their custom was frequently to meet together, to pray and to communicate studies and experiences, and to handle some Question of Divinity, or in some Scholaſtick way to exercise the gifts which God had given them. Some of this company did degenerate, but others lived to let the World understand, that what they did was from a vital principal : Amongſt whom, this young man was none of the least ; who had a design

design upon some of the Juniors to engage them if possible before they were ensnared by wicked Company, when they came fresh from School. After some time, most of his dear Companions were transplanted either into Gentlemens Families or Liyings, and this Mr. Faneway, being one of the youngest, was, for a while, left alone in the College. But he wanting the comfortable diversion of suitable godly society, fixed so intensely upon his Studies, that he soon gave such a wound to his bodily constitution, that it could never be throughly healed.

CHAP. VIII.

His departure from the College, to live in Dr. Cox's Family.

After a while, Dr. Cox wanting a Tutor for his Son in his House, sent to the Provost of the College, to make choice of a man of true worth for him: In answer to whose request, the Provost was pleased to send Mr. Faneway, who did neither shame him that preferred him, nor disappointed the expectations of him that entertained him; but by his diligence, profound learning, and success in his undertaking, did not a little oblige the Relations of his Pupil. But his pains were so great, and his body so weak that it could not long bear up under such work; so that he was forced to ask leave of the

Doctor,

Doctor, to try whether the change of the Air might not contribute somewhat to the mending the temper of his body, which now began sensibly to decay.

Whilst he was in that Family, his carriage was so sweet & obliging, and his Conversation so spiritual, that it did not a little endear his presence to them : So that I question not but some of that Family will carry a sweet remembrance of him along with them to their graves, and I oft heard him owning the goodness of God to him, in the benefit that he got, by the graces and experiences of some Christians, in, and relating to that Family, whose tender love to him he did gratefully resent upon his Death-bed.

CHAP. IX.

His Retire into the Country ; and His first Sickness.

HE now leaves the Doctor's House, and retires himself into the Country, to his Mother and Eldest Brother, who did not spare to use their utmost diligence and tendernels to recruit the decays of nature, but hard study, frequent and earnest prayers, and long and intense Meditation, had so ruined this frail Tabernacle, that it could not be fully repaired : yet, by God's blessing upon Care, and Art, it was underpropped for some time.

Whilst

Whilst he was in this declining condition, in which he could, have little hopes of life, he was so far from being affrighted, that he received the sentence of death in himself with great joy, and wrote to his dearest Relations to dispose them to a patient compliance with such a Dispensation, as might separate him and them for a while: And to wean their Affections from him, he solemnly professed, that as for himself he was ashamed to desire and pray for life.

Ob, saith he, Is there any thing here more desirable than the enjoyment of Christ? Can I expect any thing below, comparable to that blessed Vision! O, that Crown! that rest which remains for the People of God! and (blessed be God) I can say, I know it is mine. I know what when this Tabernacle of Clay shall be dissolved, that I have a House not made with hands; and therefore I groan, not to be unclothed, but to be clothed upon with Christ. To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.

I can now through infinite mercy speak in the Apostles language, [I have fought a good fight, henceforth there is laid up for me a Crown in corruptible, that fadeth not away.]

When he perceived one of his nearest Relations distressed at the apprehension of his death; he charged him not to pray for his life, except it were purely with a respect to the glory of God. I wish (said he) I beg you, to keep your minds in a submissive frame to the will of God concerning me. The Lord take you nearer

to himself, that you may walk with him ; to whom if I go before, I hope you will follow after. Yet after this, he was through mercy finely recovered, and his Friends were not without some hopes of his living to be eminently instrumental for God's Glory in his Generation.

After he was recovered in some measure, he fell again to his former practice of engaging deeply in the secret and great duties of Religion, which he constantly practised (except when God discharged him by sickness:) secret prayer, at least three times a day, sometimes seven times, yea more : besides Family and Colledge-duties, which were before hinted, he set apart an hour every day for set and solemn Meditation; which duty he found unspeakable to improve his graces, and to make no small addition to his comforts; His time for that duty was most commonly in the Evening, when he usually walked into the field, if the weather would permit, if not, he retired into the Church, or any empty solitary room. Where (observing his constant practice, that if possible I might be acquainted with the reason of his retiredness) I once hid my self, that I might take the more exact notice of the intercourse that I judged was kept up between him and God. But, O what a spectacle did I see! Surely, a man walking with God, conversing intimately with his Maker, and maintaining a holy familiarity with the great Jehovah. Methought I saw one talking with God ; methought, I saw

saw a spiritual Merchant in an heavenly Exchange, driving a rich trade for the treasures of the other world. O what a glorious sight it was ! Methinks I see him still ; how sweetly did his face shine ! O, with what a lovely countenance did he walk up and down, his lips going, his body oft reaching up, as if he would have taken his flight into Heaven ! His looks, smiles, and every motion speak him to be upon the very Confines of Glory. Oh ! had one but known what he was then feeding on ! Sure, he had meat to eat which the world knew not of ! Did we but know how welcome God made him when he brought him into his Banqueting-house. / That which one might easily perceive his heart to be most fixed upon, was, the infinite love of God in Christ to the poor lost Sons and Daughters of *Adam*. What else meant his high expressions ? What else did his own words to a dear friend signify, but an extraordinary sense of the freeness, fulness, and duration of that love. To use his own words, God (saith he) holds mine eyes most upon his Goodness, his unmeasurable Goodness, and the Promises which are most sure and firm in Christ. His love to us is greater, surer, fuller than ours to our selves. For when we loved our selves so as to destroy our selves, he loved us to save us.

Henry Cowles Book
CHAP. X.

His Exhortation to some of his Friends.

And that he might engage others in more ardent affections to God, he put words into their mouths ; Let us then (saith he) behold him, till our hearts desire, till our very Souls are drawn out after him, till we are brought to acquaintance, intimacy, delight in him ! O that he would love me ! O that I might love him ! O blessed are they that know him, and are known of him ! It is good for me to draw near to God. A day in his Court is better than a thousand elsewhere ; My soul longeth, yea, fainteth for the Courts of the Lord, my heart and my flesh cryeth out for the living God. Oh ! that I were received into converse with him, that I might hear his voice, and see his countenance ! For, His voice is sweet, and his countenance is comely ! Oh ! that I might communicate my self to God, and that he would give himself to me ! O that I might love him ! That I were sick of love, that I might die in love ! That I might lose my self in his love, as a small drop in the unfathomable depth of his love ! That I might dwell in his eternal love ! O (saith he to a dear friend under some fears as to his state) stand still and wonder, behold his love and admire ; now, if never, yet consider what

What thou canst discover in this precious Jesus.
Canst thou not see so much till thou canst see
no more ; not because of its shortness, but be-
cause of thy daiknells ?

Here's a Sea ; fling thy self into it, and thou
shall be compassed with the height, and depth,
and breadth, and length of love, and be filled
with all the fulness of God. Is not this enough ?
What wouldst thou have more ? Fling away all
besides God : God is portion enough, and the
only proper Portion of thy Soul. Hast thou
not tasted, hast thou not known, that his love is
better than Wine ? Hast thou not smelt the sa-
vour of his precious Oyntments, for which the
Virgins love him ? This, this is He, who is alto-
gether lovely. And while I write, my heart doth
burn, my soul is on fire, I am sick of love.

Dear soul, come near and look upon his face,
and see whether thou canst chuse but love him.
Fall upon him, embrace him, give him thy dearest,
choicest love ; all's too little for him : let
Faith and love kiss him ; you shall be no more
bold than welcom. Fix thine eyes again and
again upon him, and look upon his lovely, sweet,
and Royal Face ; till thou art taken with his
Beautiful Person, who hath not his Fellow
upon Earth, his Equal among the Angels.
Come near, still contemplate his Excellency,
review each part, and thou wilt find him to be
made up of love ; wind thy affections about him,
bind thy soul to him with the cords of love.
Thus shalt thou find a new life to animate thy
soul

soul; thou shalt then feel a new warmth to melt thy heart; a divine fire to burn up corruption, and to break forth into a flame of heavenly love. Dwell in this love, and thou shalt dwell in God, and God in thee. But now me-thinks, I see you almost all in tears, because thou feelest not such workings of love towards God. Weep on still; for, Love hath *tears* as well as *grief*: and tears of love shall be kept in his bottle, as well as they; yea, they shall be as precious jewels, and as an excellent ornament. Hast thou felt such meltings of loving grief? Know, that they are no other than the streams of Christ's love flowing to you, and through you, and from you to him again. And thus is Christ delighted in beholding of his own beauties, in his Spouse's eye:

I have prayed for a blessing for you, and on these related to you, and if they prove of any power by the spirit of God to you, it will be matter of joy and praise. By your dear Friend,

John Faneway.

CHAP. XI.

His Temptation from Satan.

THUS you have a taste of his spirit, and may perceive what it was that he had his heart most set upon, and what kept his graces in such vigor and activity, and how desirous he was

that others should be sharers with him in this mercy : Yet, for all this, he had his gloomy days, and the Sun was sometimes over-cast, his sweets were sometimes imbibited with dreadful and horrid temptations. The Devil shot his poysonous Arrows at him ; yet through the Captain of his Salvation, he came more than a Conqueror out of the Field. He was, with Paul, many times *lifted up into the third Heavens, and saw and heard things unutterable* : but *lest he should be exalted above measure, there was a Messenger of Satan sent to buffet him.*

It would make a Christians heart even ake to hear and read what strange temptations this gracious Soul was exercised with. But he was well-armed for such a conflict having on the Shield of Faith, whereby he quenched the fiery darts of that wicked One : yet, this fight cost him the sweating of his very body for agonies of spirit; and tears and strong cries to Heaven for fresh help. As for himself, he was wont to take an Arrow out of God's Quiver, and discharge it by Faith and Prayer, for the discomfiture of his violent Enemy, who at last was fain to fly.

These Temptations and conflicts with Satan did not a little help him afterwards in his dealing with one that was sorely afflicted with temptations of the like nature. And because I judge it of singular use to tempted ones, and find very many of late to be exercised in this kind, I should insert a Letter of his, suitable to all Christians in the like case.

A Letter of Mr. John Janeway's.

Dear Friend,

YOur Letters are bitter in the mouth, but
 ' sweet in the belly ; they contain mat-
 ' ter of joy, under a dismal aspect ; they are
 ' good news, brought by a messenger in mourn-
 ' ing : I had rather hear of that which is mat-
 ' ter of substantial real joy, though mixed with
 ' many sighs, and interrupted with many
 ' groans and sobs ; than of that laughter, in the
 ' midst of which the heart is sad.

' You say that you are troubled with blasphemous thoughts : so then, though they are blasphemous, yet they are your trouble ; and thoughts : they are too, and that neither sent for, nor welcom ; and so are not assented to in your mind. What then shall we think of them ? If they were of your own production, your heart would be delighted in its own Issue, but you do nothing less. Sure then, they are the injections of that wicked one, who is the Accuser of the Brethren, and the disturber of the peace of the people of God. But doth Satan use to employ those Weapons but against those that he is in some fear of losing ? He is not want to assault and fight against his sure Friends in this manner. Those that he hath fast in his own possessions, he leads on, as softly and quietly as he can ; fearing lest such

' disturbance should make them look about
 ' them and so they should awake, and see their
 ' danger: But as for those that have in some
 ' measure escaped his snares, he follows them
 ' hard, with all the discouragements he can.
 ' Surely, these things can be no other but a bit-
 ' ter relish of those things, which you know to
 ' be bitter after that you have tasted the honey
 ' and the honey comb; after you have seen how
 ' good the Lord is. What then shall I call these
 ' motions of your mind? They are the Soul's
 ' loathing the morsels which Satan would have
 ' it to swallow down; yea, they are the Soul's
 ' striving with Satan, whilst he would ravish
 ' the Spouse of Jesus: And let the enemy of all
 ' goodness know, that he shall e're long pay
 ' dearly for such attempts. But you will say,
 ' If these horrible thoughts be not your sin, yet
 ' they are your trouble and misery, and you de-
 ' sire to be freed from them; and the most loyal
 ' and loving Spouse, had rather be delivered
 ' from those assaults. But you will ask, How
 ' shall I get free from them? *First*, See that
 ' you possess your Soul in patience: and know
 ' this, that God hath an over-ruling hand in all
 ' this: and wait upon him, for he can and will
 ' bring forth good out of all this seeming evil.
 ' At present you are in the dark and see no
 ' light: yet, *Trust in the Lord, and stay your
 ' self upon your God.* Can Christ forget the
 ' purchase of his own blood, the price of his
 ' soul, those whom he hath so intimately in-
 ed

‘ red to himself ? Can a Mother forget her sucking Child ? Yet, God cannot forget his. God hath loving and gracious intents in all this, and his bowls yearn towards his. Yea, our Saviour suffers with us, through his ardent love by sympathy, as well as he hath suffered for us. But for your being bereft of these thoughts, you know who hath all power in his hand, who doth employ this power in a way of love towards his. This power is made yours through the Prayer of faith : But for your own work, do this.

‘ *First*, Let not such thoughts have any time of abode in your mind, but turn them out with all the loathing and abhorrence you can ; but not with so much trouble and disturbance of mind as I believe you do. For by this the Devil is pleased, and he makes you your own Tormentor.

‘ *Secondly*, Always then divert your thoughts to some good thing, and let those very injections be constantly the occasion of your more spiritual Meditation. Think the quite contrary, or fall a praying with earnestness ; and the Devil will be weary if he find his designs thus broken, and that those sparks of Hell (which he struck into the soul to kindle and inflame corruption,) do put warmth into grace, and set Faith and Prayer a working ; when he perceives, that what he intended as water to cool your love to God, proves like oyl to make it flame the more vehemently.

‘ ly, he will be discouraged. Thus resist him, ‘ and he will flee from you.

‘ Thirdly, Consider that this is no new thing : ‘ For, We are not in this ignorant of Satan’s ‘ wiles, that, if any Soul hath escaped out of ‘ the chains of darkness, if he will have Heaven, ‘ he shall have it with as much trouble, as the ‘ Devil can lay on ; and, if he and his had their ‘ wills, no good man should have one peaceable ‘ hour : But, Blessed be God for his everlasting ‘ and unchangeable love to his, that the Devil ‘ cannot pluck us out of those Almighty arms, ‘ with which he doth embrace his dear Chi- ‘ dren.

‘ Dear heart, my prayer for thee, is, That ‘ God would give thee the peaceable fruit of ‘ righteousness, after all thy afflictions, and that ‘ thou maist come out of these tryals, refined ‘ and purified, and more fit for thy Master’s ‘ use, having this the end of all, to purge away ‘ thy dross, and take away thy sin.

‘ Thus hoping that at the length, God will ‘ turn thy morning into joy, thy trouble into ‘ triumph, and all thy sorrows into a sure and ‘ stable peace ; I leave you with him, and rest,

Yours in our dear Lord,

John Faneway.

He was much afraid of any decays in grace, of Apostacy; yea, of flatness of Spirit, either in himself or others : and if he suspected any thing of that nature in his nearest Relations, he would do what he could possibly, to recover them out of the snares of Satan, and to quicken them to higher and more noble vigorous spiritual acts of Religion. He laboured to maintain a constant tenderness and sensibility upon his heart ; and to take notice of the least departure of his Soul from God, or God's absenting of Himself from the Soul, (which was an expression that was much in his mouth.) He had a godly jealousie over his Brothers: One of which was awaked by his serious and particular application of himself to him, when he was about eleven years old: But he knew, that Conviction and Conversion are two things, and that many are somewhat affected by a warm exhortation, who quickly wear off those impressions, and return to their former trifling with God, and neglect of their Souls. Wherefore, he desired to carry on the work that he had some hopes was well begun : He laboured to build sure, and build up; that he might be rooted and grounded in the Faith stedfast and unmoveable always abounding in the work of the Lord. Wherefore he followed him, not only with private warnings, and frequent pathetical counsels and directions, but with letters one of which spoke in this Language.

Another of his Letters of Private warning
and Pathetical Counsel.

YOU live in a place where strict and close
walking with God hath few or no ex-
amples, and most are apt to be like their
company ; and God's own Children are too
apt to forget their first love : Our hearts are
apt to be careless, and to neglect our watch :
We are ready to grow formal in duty, or less
spiritual ; and then, it may be, less frequent :
And Conscience is put off with some poor ex-
cuse : And thus Religion withers, and one
that seemed once a Zealot may come to be a
Laodicean ; and some that looked once as if
they were eminent Saints, may fall to just no-
thing. it's too common, *To have a name to*
be alive and yet to be dead. Read this, and
tremble lest it should be your case. When
we are lazy and asleep, our adversary is a-
wake : When we are slothful and negligent,
then he is diligent. I consider your age, I
know where you dwell, I am not unacquainted
with your temptations. Wherefore I cannot
but be afraid of you, lest by both inward and
outward fire, the bush be singed ; though, if
God be in it, it cannot be burnt up.

Give me leave to be in some measure fearful
of you, and jealous over you ; and to mind
you of what you know already. Principles

‘ of civility will be but as broken reeds to stay
 ‘ our souls upon, without those higher princi-
 ‘ ples which are planted in the soul, by the work-
 ‘ ing of the spirit of God. Oh, remember what
 ‘ meltings sometimes you have had ; remem-
 ‘ ber how solicitously you did enquire after
 ‘ Christ ; how earnestly you seemed to *ask*
 ‘ *the way to Zion, with your face thitherward.* Oh
 ‘ take heed of loosing those impressions you once
 ‘ had ; take not up with a slight work. True
 ‘ conversion is a great thing, and another kind
 ‘ of business than most of the world take it to
 ‘ be. Oh therefore, be not satisfied with some
 ‘ convictions, taking them for conversion,
 ‘ much less with resting in a formal lifeless pro-
 ‘ fession.

‘ There is such a thing as being almost a Chri-
 ‘ stian ; nay, as drawing back unto perdition :
 ‘ And some that are not far from the Kingdom
 ‘ of Heaven, may never come there. Beware
 ‘ lest you lose the reward : The promise is made
 ‘ to him that holdeth fast, and holdeth out un-
 ‘ to the end and overcometh.

‘ Labour to forget what is behind, and to
 ‘ press forwards toward things that are before.
 ‘ He that is contented with just grace enough
 ‘ to get to Heaven, and escape Hell, and desires
 ‘ no more, may be sure he hath none at all ;
 ‘ and is far from being made Partaker of the
 ‘ Divine Nature. Labour to know what it is to
 ‘ converse with God ; strive to do every thing
 ‘ as in his presence ; design him in all (act
 as

as one that stands within sight of the Grave
and Eternity. I say again, do what you do, as if
you were sure God stood by and looked npon
you, and exactly observed and recorded every
thought, word, and action; and you may very
well suppose that, which cannot be otherwise.

Let's awake, and fall to our work in good
earnest: Heaven or Hell are before us, and
Death behind us. What do we mean to sleep!
Dulness in God's service is very uncomforta-
ble, and at the best will cost us dear: And, to
be contented with such a frame, is a certain
symptom of a Hypocrite. Oh, how will such
treble, when God shall call them to give an
account of their stewardship; and tell them,
They may no longer be stewards. Should they
fall sick, and the Devil and Conscience fall
upon them, what inconceivable perplexity
would they then be in!

Oh, live more upon invisible, and let the
thoughts of their excellency put life into your
performances. You must be contented to be
laughed at for preciseness and singularity. A
Christian walking is not with men but with
God; and he hath great cause to suspect his
love to God, who doth not delight more in
conversing with God, and being conformed to
Him, than in conversing with the World, and
being conformed to it.

How can the love of God dwell in that
man, wholiveth without God in the World?
with-

without both continual walking with him
 in his whole conversation, and those more pe-
 culiar visits of him in prayer, meditations, spi-
 ritual ejaculations, and other duties of Religi-
 on ; and the workings of faith, love, holy de-
 sires, delight, joy, and spiritual sorrow in them.
 Think not, that our walking with God cannot
 consist with worldly business : Yes but Reli-
 gion makes us spiritual in common actions, and
 there is not any action in a man's life in which
 a man is not to labour to make it a Religious
 Act, by a looking to the Rule in it, and eying
 of God's Glory ; and thus, he may be said to
 walk with God. To this we must endeavour
 to rise, and never be content, till we reach to
 it, and if this seems tedious (as to degenerate na-
 ture it will) we must know that we have so
 much of enmity against God still remaining,
 and are under depravation and darkness, and
 know not our true happiness : Such a Soul is
 sick, and it hath lost its taste, which doth not
 perceive an incomparable sweetnes in walk-
 ing with God, without whom all things else
 under Heaven are gall and bitterness, and to
 be little valued by every true Christian.

But, We are all apt, even at the worst, to say,
 That we prefer God above all things ; But
 we must know that we have very deceitful
 hearts : And those who, being enlightened,
 know for what high end they should act, and
 what a fearful condition even a hazard in our

case

case is ; these, I say, will not believe their own heart without diligent search and good grounds.

Rest not in any condition in which your security is not founded upon that sure bottom, the Lord Jesus Christ. Labour to attain to this, to love God for himself, and to have your heart naturalized and suited to spiritual things. Oh for a heart to rejoice and work righteousness ! Oh that we could do the Will of God with more Activity, delight, and constancy ! If we did know more of God, we should love him more ; and then God would still reveal more of himself to us, and then we should see more and more cause to love him, and wonder that we love him no more. Oh this, this is our happiness, to have a fuller sight of God, to be wrapped up, and filled with the love of Christ. Oh let my soul for ever be thus employed ! Lord, whom have I in Heaven but thee, and there is none in Earth that I can desire in comparison of thee.

You hear, what kind of Language he speaks ; and you may easily perceive what it was that swallowed up his heart, and were his delight, treasure and life was. Oh, How much do most of us, who for our Christians, fall short of these things ! And how vast a distance between his experience and ours ! And what reason have we to read these lines with blushing, and to

blot the paper with tears ? and to lay aside this Book a while, and to fall upon our faces before the Lord, and bemoan the cursed unsuitableness of our hearts unto God ; and to bewail, that we do so little understand what this walking with God and living by faith means ! Oh, at what a rate do some Christians live ! and how low, flat, and dull, are others. His love to Christ, and Souls, made him very desirous *to spend, and be spent in the work of the Ministry* ; accordingly he did comply with the first loud and clear Call to preach the everlasting Gospel ; and though he was about two and twenty years old, yet he came to that work like one that understood what kind of employment Preaching was. He was a workman that needed not to be ashamed, that was thoroughly furnished for every good Word and Work ; one that was able to answer Gainsayers, one in whom the *Word of God dwelt richly* ; one full of the Spirit and power, one that hated sin with a perfect hatred, and loved holiness with all his soul ; in whom religion in its beauty did shine ; one that knew the terrors of the Lord, and knew how to beseech sinners in Christ's stead to be reconciled unto God : one that was a Son of thunder, and a Son of consolation. In a word, I may speak that of him which Paul speaks of Timothy, that, I knew none like minded, that did naturally care for souls. And had he lived to have preached often, Oh what use might such a man have been of in

in his generation : One in whom learning and holiness did as it were strive which should excel. He never preached publickly but twice, and then he came to it, as if he had been used to that work forty years; delivering the Word of God with that power and Majesty, with that tenderness and compassion, with that readiness and freedom, that it made his hearers almost amazed. He was led into the Mystery of the Gospel, and he spoke nothing to others but what was the language of his heart, and the fruit of great experience, and which one might easily perceive had no small impression first upon his own spirit.

His *first* and *last* Sermons they were upon Communion and intimate Converse with God, out of *Job 22. 21*. A subject that few Christians under Heaven were better able to manage than himself, and that scarce any could handle so feelingly as he : For, he did for some considerable time maintain such an intimate familiarity with God, that he seemed to converse with Him as one Friend doth converse with another. This Text he made some entrance into, whilst he was here : But the perfecting of his acquaintance with God, was a work fitter for another world.

He was one that kept an exact watch over his thoughts, words and actions, and made a review of all that passed him, at least once a day, in a solemn manner. He kept a *Diary*, in which he did write down every evening what

what the frame of his spirit had been all the day long, especially in every duty. He took notice what incomes and profit he received in his spiritual trafique ; what returns from that far-country ; what answers of prayer, what deadness and flatness, and what observable providences did present themselves, and the substance of what he had been doing ; and any wandrings of thoughts, inordinancy in any passion ; which, though the world could not discern he could. It cannot be conceived by them which do not practise the same, to what a good account did this return ! This made him to retain a grateful remembrance of mercy, and to live in a constant admiring and adoring of divine goodness ; this brought him to a very intimate acquaintance with his own heart ; this kept his spirit low, and fitted him for free communications from God ; this made him more lively and active ; this helped him to walk humbly with God ; this made him speak more affectionately and experimentally to others of the things of God. And in a word, this left a sweet calm upon his spirits, because he every night made even his accounts ; and if his sheets should prove his winding-sheet, it had been all one ; For he could say, his work was done ; so that death could not surprize him.

Could this Book [of his experiences and register of his actions] have been read, it might have contributed much to the compleating of this discourse, and the quickning of some, and the com-

comforting of others. But these things being written in Characters, the World hath lost that Jewel.

He studied the Scriptures much, and they were sweeter to him then his Food ; And he had an excellent faculty in opening the mind of God in dark places.

In the latter part of his life he seemed quite swallowed up with the thoughts of Christ, Heaven, and Eternity ; and the nearer he came to this, the more swift his motion was to it, and the more unmixed his designs for it ; and he would much persuade others to an universal free respect to the glory of God in all things ; and making Religion ones busines, and not to mind these great things by the by.

CHAP. XII.

Ministers not to carry on low designs.

HE was not a little concerned about *Ministers* ; that, above all men, they should take heed, lest they carry on poor low designs, instead of wholly eying of the interest of God, and Souls. He judged, that to take up Preaching as a Trade, was altogether inconsistent with the high spirit of a true Gospel-Minister : he desired, that those which seemed to be devoted to the Ministry, would be such, first, heartily to devote their All to God ; and then that they should

should indeavour to have a dear love to immortal Souls.

He was very ready to debase himself, and humbly to acknowledge, what he found amiss in himself, and laboured to amend himself, and others. ‘ This, saith he, I must seriously confess, that I must needs reproach my self for deficiency in a Christian spiritual remembrance of you (speaking to a dear Friend,) and for a decay in a quick tender touch, as of other things, so of what relates to your self in the spirituality of it. Not that I think not of you or of God ; but that my thoughts of you, and spiritual things, are not so frequent, favourly, and affectionate, as they ought to be.

‘ By this reflection you may easily perceive that I see farther induty than I do in practice. The truth of it is, I grudge that thoughts and affections should run out any whither freely, but to God. And what I now desire for my self, I desire for you likewise, That God would sweeten the Fountain, our Natures I mean, that every drop flowing from thence may favour of something of God within. Thoughts are precious, affections are more precious, the best that we are worth ; and when they flow in a wrong Chanel, all Gods precious dispensations towards us, are lost ; all that God hath spent upon us, is lost, and spent in vanity. I speak this, out of a dear respect to your Soul, and God’s Honour,

‘ whom, I am loth, should be a loser by his
 ‘ kindnesses. I know you have many objects,
 ‘ upon which you may be too apt to let out your
 ‘ dear affections. I say again, my jealousie is,
 ‘ lest (there being so many channels wherein
 ‘ they may run) God lose his due. I desire
 therefore in humility and tenderness, that
 ‘ this may be as a hint to you from the Spirit
 ‘ of God, to look inwards to the frame and
 ‘ disposition of your Soul, and to make tryal
 ‘ thereof, by the natural outgoings of your af-
 ‘ fections, and then expostulate the case with
 ‘ your own Soul. If Christ have my warmest
 ‘ love, why is it thus with me? If God have my
 ‘ heart, why am I so thoughtful about the
 ‘ World? If I indeed love him best, how co-
 ‘ meth it to pass, that I find more strong, de-
 ‘ lightful, constant actings of my affections to-
 ‘ wards my Relations, my self, or any worldly
 ‘ thing, than I do after him? Oh the depth
 ‘ of the hearts deceitfulness!

‘ Dear and honoured Friend, trust not a
 ‘ surmisal, trust not to a slight view of your
 ‘ heart, or the first apprehensions you may
 ‘ have of your self; but go down into the se-
 ‘ crets of your heart, try and fear, fear and
 ‘ try. An evidence is abundantly more worth,
 ‘ than all the trouble that you can be at, in the
 ‘ acquiring of it: And the trouble, that there
 ‘ is good ground for, in an inevidenced state,
 ‘ is far greater than that which may seem to
 ‘ be in searching for it. Yea, to an awakened
 ‘ soul

‘ soul, what is the trouble in clearing its evi-
 ‘ dences, but their sense or fear of their not
 ‘ being clear, and of the deceitfulness of their
 ‘ hearts. The reality of that evil, which ren-
 ‘ der souls so dread, doth lie in its full weight,
 ‘ (though not felt,) upon the drowsie unground-
 ‘ edly secure sinner.

‘ I speak in love ; give me leave to remem-
 ‘ ber you of some touches that you had former-
 ‘ ly upon your spirit under the means of grace:
 ‘ remember, how much you were sometimes
 ‘ affected under preaching. Did you never say,
 ‘ that these *Sermons upon hardness of heart soft-*
 ‘ *ned yours?* Inquire, I pray, whether those con-
 ‘ victions which were then upon your heart, are
 ‘ not worn off, by the Incumbrances of the
 ‘ World ; If upon inquiry, you find that they
 ‘ are, it’s high time for you to look about you,
 ‘ and repent, and not only to do your first
 ‘ works, but to strive to outgo them.

‘ I have with grief, taken a review of the
 ‘ frame of my own spirit, when I was at your
 ‘ house, and I have no small sense of the di-
 ‘ stemper of my soul, whereby I was betray-
 ‘ ed to too great an indifference in the things
 ‘ of God; And, finding by sad experience,
 ‘ that I was more apt (amongst those carnal
 ‘ comforts and affairs) to lose that relish and
 ‘ favour of Divine things that I was wont to
 ‘ have, and those delightful appearances of
 ‘ God which I was through rich grace ac-

‘ quainted with, while I was more sequestred
 ‘ from the world and earthly delights [not
 ‘ but that I find my heart at the best, under
 ‘ the highest advantages of closest communion,
 ‘ too unwilling to endeavour after, and main-
 ‘ tain that gracious sense and acknowledg-
 ‘ ment of God which I would fain obtain un-
 ‘ to :] I say, observing my own experiences,
 ‘ and knowing that your heart was something
 ‘ a kin to mine, fearing lest multiplicity of bu-
 ‘ sins should expose you also to the same ha-
 ‘ zard : Christian compassion could not but
 ‘ put me upon arming of you against those
 ‘ temptations, to which your occasions make
 ‘ you subject.

‘ The desire of my soul for you is, That you
 ‘ may travel safely through a dangerous wilder-
 ‘ ness to a blessed *Canaan* ; that you may quit
 ‘ your self like a Christian in the opposing
 ‘ and conquering all your Enemies ; and at
 ‘ last, come triumphing out of the Field : And
 ‘ that you may behave your self like a Pilgrim
 ‘ and Stranger in a far Country, who are look-
 ‘ ing for a City that hath Foundations : And
 ‘ that we may meet together with joy at our
 ‘ Fathers House, and sit down with him in eter-
 ‘ nal glory. Oh that word Glory is so weighty,
 ‘ if we did believe it, that it would make the
 ‘ greatest diligence we can use to secure it seem
 ‘ light. Oh that far more exceeding and eternal
 ‘ weight of glory ! Oh for more faith ! Lord, in-
 ‘ crease our faith, and then there would be no-
 ‘ thing

thing wanting to make us put forth the ut-
most strength of our soul , and to improve
every moment of time, to catch hold of all
advantages, and to make use of all means pos-
sible for the attainment of such glorious ends.

But, O these unbelieving hearts ! let us joyn
our Complaints, and let us all break forth into
bitter lamentations over them. May not we
with as good reason, as that distressed Father
over his possessed Child, bring our hearts in-
to the presence of our Saviour, and cry out
with tears, and say, that it is theseunbelieving
hearts, which sometimes cast us into the fire,
and sometimes into the water : Yea worse,
every time we forsake God, and prefer any
thing before him, we part with life for death,
with Heaven for Hell.

Give me leave to come yet a little nearer
to you : What an advantage would a full per-
suasion of the truth and excellencies of Go-
spel Discoveries bring to your Soul , if you
would but seriously, and with all your strength,
drive on true spiritual designs. Oh, how ea-
sily might you then go under all your bur-
dens. If your care for the things of this
world were but rightly subordinate to the
things of eternity, how chearfully might you
go on with your business ! If you sought first
the Kingdom of Heaven and the Righteousness
thereof ; then all other things would be ad-
ded (so far as they are necessary or good for
you.)

Let me therefore at this time put you upon
 that duty of raising your mind from Earth to
 Heaven, from the Creature to the Creator,
 from the World to God. Indeed it is mat-
 ter of no small difficulty, to discover that
 disorder that is in our souls, when we are
 sollicitous about temporary objects and im-
 plements: But there are but few surer
 discoveries of it, than insensibility and not
 complaining of it. For when the soul is in-
 deed raised to spiritual objects, and to under-
 stand clearly its eternal interest; when it
 doth in good earnest take God for its porti-
 on, and prefer him above all, then it will
 quickly be sensible of the souls outgoings af-
 ter other objects, and even grudge that any
 time should be taken up in the pursuit of the
 Creature, and that any below God should be
 followed with earnest pleasure and constancy.
 It would have God have the best, and it would
 do nothing else but love, serve and enjoy God.
 For my own part, I cannot but wonder that
God will give us leave to love him. Oh bles-
 sed goodness, Oh infinite condescension! Those
 that believingly seek him he is not ashamed to
 be called their God. I am sensible in some
 measure of your burdens, and indeed that
 must needs be a burden that keeps the soul
 from pursuing its chiefest good. My prayers,
 for you are, that you may have such teachings
 from God as may make you understand how
 far heavenly things are more precious than

" earthly,

‘ earthly, and that you may with all your
 ‘ might, seek, mind, and love that which hath
 ‘ most of true excellency in it, which hath the
 ‘ only ground of real comfort here, and of
 ‘ eternal happiness hereafter.

C H A P. XIII.

His Love and Compassion to Souls.

HE was full of pity and compassion to souls, and yet greatly grieved and ashamed that he did no more to express his sense of the worth of souls, and that his bowels did no more sensibly yern over them, whom he had just cause to fear, were in a Christless state. Though there were few of his Kindred and Relations, nay, of his Neighbours and Acquaintance, but he did make a personal application to, either by Letters or Conference : Yet for all this, who more ready to cry out of want of love to souls, and unprofitableness to others in his generation, that he was no more full of compassion, and that he made no better improvement of all the visits that he made ; in which we should not make carnal pleasure and recreation our end, but the imparting and receiving of some spiritual gift. This made him, after a considerable absence from a dear Friend, to groan out these complaints. ‘ God by his Providence hath oft brought us together ; but to how little

purpose, God and our Consciences know. As for my part, I may justly bewail my barrenness. Oh, that I should be of so little use where I come ! Oh, that my tongue and heart should be still so unfruitful ! I am ready to hope sometimes, that, if it should please God in his Providence to bring us again together, we may be more profitable one to another.

And this indeed makes me more desirous of coming to you again, than any thing else, That I may do some good among you. Oh, how few study to advance the Interest of Christ, and the benefit of one anothers Soul in their visits, as they should and might do ! I am not able, at present, to order my Affairs so as to come comfortably over to you ; but I hope, e're long, the Lord will give me leave to see you, and be refreshed by you : I desire to supply my absence by this sure token of my remembrance of you ; and also that I might have an opportunity for that which we ought to eye most in the enjoyment of one anothers society. But I have found, that partly because of the narrowness of my heart, not being enlarged to bring forth into act what I have greatly desired, partly because of the malice of the enemy of our Souls, who endeavours all that possible he can, to lay stumbling blocks in our way to real union and nearer acquaintance with God and Christian communion ; from these, and other causes, it is, that I have

have been too little beneficial to you formerly.

It may be, I may write that with freedom, which in presence I should not have spoken. I shall take occasion from your desire of my presence with you, to look higher to the desires of our Souls to be in conjunction and communion with the highest good, who fills up all relations to our souls ; who is our Father, our Husband, our Friend, our God ; yea, our All in All. But when I say, He is All in All, I mean more than that which we count All : For every one doth confess, that it is God alone that doth bless all other things to us, and that it is not out of the nature of those things that we enjoy, that they are blessings ; but it is God which makes them comforts to us. And thus God is to be acknowledged All in All, common enjoyment !

But besides this, God is something to the Soul, which he is by himself, and not in the mediation of the Creatures ; where God is as a portion, and lived upon as our true happiness ; He is not only the complement of other things, but he himself is the Soul's sufficiency. I am a little obscure, I desire to be plainer, I mean, that through the dispensation of the Gospel, God is to be lived upon, delighted in, and chosen before all : For, for this very end, hath Christ appeared, that he might make God approachable by Man, and that we who are afar off, may be made nigh.

There

' There is a nearness to God which we are
 ' not only allowed, but called to in the loving
 ' dispensation of the Gospel, so that now we
 ' are not to be strangers any longer, but friends;
 ' we are to have fellowship and communion
 ' with God. Why do not our hearts even
 ' leap for joy? why do not our souls triumph
 ' in these discoveries of love? Even because we
 ' know not the greatness of our Priviledges,
 ' the highness of our Calling, the excellency of
 ' our Advancement, the blessedness of this Life,
 ' the sweetnes of these Employments, the sa-
 ' tisfaction of these Injoyments, the comfort of
 ' this heavenly Life, the delights of this Com-
 ' munion with God. We know not the things
 ' which belong to our peace: And thus when
 ' God calls us to that which he sent his Son for,
 ' when Christ offers us that which cost him so
 ' dear; we with the greatest unworthiness,
 ' vilest ingratitude, refuse, slight, and contemn
 ' it. What think we! doth it not go even to the
 ' heart of Christ; and (to speak after the man-
 ' ner of men) doth it not grieve him to the
 ' soul, to behold his greatest love scorned, and
 ' the end of his agony to be more vilely ac-
 ' counted of than the basest of our lust?

' Let us therefore according to that high Cal-
 ' ling wherewith we are called, enter into a
 ' more intimate acquaintance with God, and
 ' as we find our souls acting naturally towards
 ' those things, which are naturally dear to us; so
 ' let us strive to lighten our spiritual affections.

' We

‘ We are very apt to look upon Duties as burdens rather than priviledges and seasons of enjoying the greatest refreshments ; but these apprehensions are very low and earthly. Oh, that we could at length set our selves to live a spiritual life, to walk with God, and out of a new nature, to favour and relish those things which are above ! Could we but really, intensely, believingly desire that which is real Happiness, and the Heaven of Heaven, Union and Communion with God, these desires would bring some comfort.

‘ As for me, you must give me allowance to get my affections more emptied into God ; though it be with a diminution of love to you ; and blessed will that day be, when all love will be fully swallowed up in God. But spiritual love doth not destroy natural affections, or relative obligations, but perfect and rectifie them : And so I may, giving up my self to God, be still yours.

C H A P. XIV.

His trouble at the Barrenness of Christians.

HE was not a little troubled at the barrenness of Christians in their discourse, and their not improving their society for the quickning and warning of their hearts ; the expence of precious time unaccountably, the ill manage-

management of visits, and the impertinency of their talk, he oft reflected upon with a holy indignation, it vexed him to the Soul, to see what prizes sometimes were put into the hands of Christians, and how little skill and will they had to improve them, for the building up of one another in the most holy faith: And that they who should be encouraging of one another in the way to *Zion*, communicating of experiences, and talking of their Country, and of the Glory of that Kingdom which the Saints are Heirs of, could satisfie themselves with empty, common, vain stuff; as if Christ, Heaven and Eternity were not things of as great worth as any thing else, that usually sounds in the ears and comes from the lips of Professors. That the folly of common discourse among Christians might appear more, and that he might discover how little such language did become those that profest themselves *Israelites*, and that say, they are *Jews*: He once sat down silent, and took out his Pen and Ink, and wrote down in short-hand the discourses that passed for some time together, amongst those which pretended to more than common understanding in the things of God: And after a while he took his Paper and read it to them; and asked them whether such talk was such as they would be willing God should record. This he did, that he might shame them out of that usual unobserved and unlamented unprofitable communion and frutless squandring away that inestimable *Jewel*,

Jewel, Opportunity. Oh, to spend an hour or two together, and to bear scarce a word for Christ, or that speaks peoples hearts in love with holiness: Is not this writing a brave rational divine Discourse? Fie, fie. Where's our Love to God and Souls all this while? Where's our sense of the preciousness of time, of the greatness of our account? Should we talk thus, if we believed that we should hear of this again at the Day of Judgment? And do we not know that we must give an account of every idle word? is this like those that understand the Language of Canaan? Did Saints in former times use their Tongues to no better purpose? Would Enoch, David, or Paul have talked thus? Is this the sweetest communion of Saints upon Earth? How shall we do to spend Eternity in speaking the praises of God, if we cannot find matter for an hours discourse?

Doth not this speak aloud our hearts to be very empty of Grace, and that we have little sense of those spiritual and eternal concerns upon us?

As the barrenness and empty Converse of Christians was a sin that he greatly bewail'd, so the want of love amongst Christians, and their divisions, did cost him many tears and groans; and he did what he could to heal all the breaches that he could, by his tender, prudent, & Christian advice and counsel; and if prayers, tears, and intreaties and counsels would prevail & cement

d ffe-

differences they should not long be open. Nay, if his Letters would signifie any thing to make an amicable and christian correspondence, it should not be wanting. And because the wounds of division are yet bleeding, I shall insert two healing Letters of his, which speak what spirit he was of? Which take as follows.

C H A P. XV.

*Two Letters to Cement Differences, and cause
Love amongst Christians.*

IT cannot be expected that Wounds should be healed till their Cause be removed ; that which moveth me to write to you at present, that puts me upon intentions of writing again, is, That I may do my utmost, by mouth and pen, for the removal of that which is the cause of the inward grief and trouble of my soul, and I am perswaded of others also as well as mine, *viz.* those divisions, that I could not but observe to be between your self and another Christian Friend. I hope, after my asking counsel, not only of my own heart, but of God also; he hath directed me to that which may be to his own glory, and the good of your soul ; and not only for the removing of grief, but the rejoicing of the hearts of them upon whom former divisions had any effect.

‘ I therefore desire you to entertain these following lines, as the issues of deep affection to your soul, and the honour of Religion : And I beseech you read them, not only as from me, who desire your good with the strength of my soul, but as from God himself, of whose Love your good improvement will be a token. That that end which I propose to my self, I cannot but perswade my self, you your self design, commend and desire; which is, Christian charity and that sweet meek Gospel-spirit, which is so highly and frequently commended by our Saviour to the practice of his Disciples. Oh that where there hath been any breaches, there might be the nearer union ; and that ye might be joyned together in the same spirit, might keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

‘ And for this end that you would remove all old hindrances, watch continually, lest you give, and be careful not to take occasion of offence. The necessity, usefulness, sweetness of true spiritual love appears by the word of Gods frequent urging of it, by the sense of Christians, the uncomfortableness and deformity of the contrary. Now, that you may in an unintermittid constancy enjoy peace within and without, and rejoice my soul ; I desire you to joyn your own endeavours with the consideration of those things which I shall allow and hereafter send to you.

‘ *First*, Consider that it is a Christian duty

‘ to

' to go out of himself, to lay down his own
 ' ends and interests, and wholly to take upon
 ' him God's cause , to do all for God, and to
 ' act as under God,to be God's Instrument in
 ' our Souls and Bodies which are Gods: Thus
 ' did God create Man for his own glory, and
 ' not that man should seek himself: And when
 ' man fell , he fell out of God into himself ;
 ' out of that divine order and composure of
 ' mind in which God had made him, into con-
 ' fusion ; from a love of God, into a corrupt
 ' self-love and self-seeking. Now if we do but
 ' descend into our souls, and observe the actings,
 ' intents and contrivances of them, we cannot
 ' but observe how confusedly and abominably
 ' all work together for the pampering,pleasing,
 ' and advancing of self. We are not to think
 ' that if we do not presently discover this in our
 ' selves, that it is not so with us : For,in some
 ' degree it is in every one, even in the truly
 regenerate ; as far as they have the relicks of
 ' corruption in them, so far they have in their
 ' Souls this self-love. Now this disorder in our
 ' minds whereby they are taken off from their
 ' right ends, is that very natural corruption and
 ' depravedness which we received from *Adam*,
 ' and it is, and, to a spiritual sense, ought to be,
 ' worse than Hell it self ; in as much as the
 ' cause doth eminently contain all and more
 ' evil than the effect.

' This is the spiritual death, whereby we are
 ' dead in sin, the fruit of the first Curse, *Thou*
 ' shalt

‘ shall die the death. The Soul’s Life in this
 ‘ World, is its being in God, and living to God,
 ‘ and enjoyment of God : And the Soul’s eter-
 ‘ nal life will be, so to know God is to be form’d
 ‘ into his likeness, and to be received into a
 ‘ full participation of, and communion with
 ‘ God. The Soul’s death here, is its being fal-
 ‘ len off from God, and its being carried into
 ‘ its self; and its eternal death will be, an utter
 ‘ separation from him.

‘ Now Mankind being thus fallen from God,
 ‘ Christ is sent for this very end, to bring Man
 ‘ back again to God: And then man is brought
 ‘ unto God, when he is brought out of that
 ‘ state of self-love, into that state whereby he
 ‘ gives up himself wholly to God. Thus the
 ‘ Soul being quickned by the Spirit of God,
 ‘ leaveth off living to its self, which was its
 ‘ death; and lives to God, which is its life.
 ‘ Here comes in the great duty of denying of
 ‘ our selves for Christ’s sake; which indeed
 ‘ were not duty, if there were nothing in us
 ‘ contrary to God.

‘ This then is our duty not to seek our own
 ‘ things, before the things of God; to lay God’s
 ‘ Glory as the foundation of all our Actions,
 and if there be any thing in us contrary to
 that, to give it no leave to stand in compe-
 tition with God.

‘ Now, were this deeply rooted in our hearts,
 how would Contention, Anger, Wrath, and
 Heart-burning, and all things of this nature

‘ cease ? Such influence would the taking God’s
 ‘ part against self have into the quiet and peace
 ‘ of men, that it cannot be without it.

‘ We see how wisely God hath ordered things,
 ‘ that the very act of man’s being off from God,
 ‘ should be the cause of confusion, war, and mi-
 ‘ sery : and what can be more just and equal
 ‘ than this, that God, who is the Author of our
 ‘ Being, should be the end of our Being ? O
 then, that once our minds were again reduced
 to this frame, *To live wholly to God.* O that we
 were wrought into a through-prejudice a-
 gainst self which stands between us and true
 peace ! I beg of you to spare some time from
 the world, and retire into privacy, where
 you may apply this to your own Soul.

‘ My prayer to God for you out of the strong
 ‘ yernings of my soul towards you, is, That he
 ‘ would make this effectual to its intended end,
 ‘ for the inward peace of your Soul, for your
 ‘ comfortable walking with God in this life, &c
 ‘ that condition wherein the wisdom of God
 ‘ hath placed you. I write these Lines with the
 ‘ strength of affection ; I feel fear, grief, com-
 ‘ passion, working strongly. Oh pity me in the
 ‘ midst of all these, whilst I can’t call to remem-
 ‘ brance the cause of these without a flood of
 ‘ tears, *Fulfil therefore my joy, in being of one mind :*
 ‘ *Yea, if there be any consolation in Christ, if any com-*
 ‘ *forts in love, if any fellowship in the spirit, if any*
 ‘ *bowels of mercy ; fulfil ye my joy, and be like*
 ‘ *minded, having the same love, being of one ac-*
 ‘ *cord,*

‘ cord, of one mind, Phil. 2. 1, 2. I leave you to
 ‘ the love and mercy of God, and to the work-
 ‘ ing of his Spirit, which alone is able to put
 ‘ life and power into these words: Which that
 ‘ he would do, is the earnest request and fer-
 ‘ vent prayer of yours,

John Faneway.

Now upon a faithful perusal of this Letter, it pleased the Lord to give a meek and more complying spirit, and in a great measure it wrought its intended effect. The noble design of this sweet Peace-maker took so far, as to produce an ingenious acknowledgment, and sorrowful bewailing of the want of that self-denial, humility, meekness, and love, which doth so much become our sacred profession. Upon the hearing of this good News, how strangely was this good man transported ! Upon the receipt of a Letter from the former Friend, which gave no small satisfaction and hopes that the former endeavours were not in vain. And that he might drive the nail to the head, he speedily backs his former Letter with a second ; which speaks these words.

Dear Friend,

MY Soul is inlarged towards you, and my affections work within me ; and yet give me leave now to lay aside those flames

of natural affection, and to kindle my Soul with divine love. Here there is no fear of running out too far while all is in Christ, and for Christ. O that now I could let out the strength of my Soul, not as to your self, but as to God! Oh that my Heart were more inlarged, that it may be comprehensive of a more full true Christian love! God is altogether lovely, and to be loved for himself, and we are so far dark, ignorant, and blind, as we do not see and account him most amiable. Oh let me have such discoveries of his Excellency, that my heart may pant, thirst, and break for its earnest longings after the richest participations of him; that I may for ever be swallowed up of his love! Oh that I may love him a thousand times more than I do! That I may rejoice in him, and take the sweetest complacency, & delight in him alone; and that I could let out my Affections most, where I see any thing of himself, any beams of the Image of his Holiness, and that beareth the impression of his Spirit. Had you visited me from the dead, could my affections have moved more strongly, or my rejoycings have been greater than they were at the receipt of those Lines which I had from you, wherein so much of Christ in you, and the goodness of Christ to me did appear. Fulfil my joy in the Lord, refresh my bowels, and let not my rejoicing be in vain. If it hath pleased the Lord to make the imperfect and weak indeavours of his unworthy servant, any way subservient to his own glory in

in you, it is that which I account my self unworthy of, and desire to receive it from him as a manifestation of the riches of his free goodness to my self; knowing my self to be unworthy to be his instrument in the meanest service, much more in so great a one as this is. Hoping and perswading my self of the effectual work of my former Letter, I am encouraged to write again, both because of my promise, and your expectation, and the weighty nature of the subject that I was then upon, which was *Love*. True Christian Love, which is a thing so comly, so beautiful and sweet, and of such weighty power in all actions to make them divine and excellent, that there is no labour lost in endeavouring to get more of it, even in those in whom it most aboundeth. The Apostle, 1 *Theff.* 4. 9, 10. Tho' he knew that they were taught of God to love one another, and that they did it towards all the Brethren, yet even them he beseecheth to abound more and more in that Grace of Love. The former principle out of which this love doth arise (as I informed you in my former Letter) was the putting off our own interests, and putting on God's. Now I shall proceed in minding you of another Christian duty, which is effectual to the knitting us together in a firm operative love, and that is this; *That a Christian is to walk as one that is a Member of Christ Jesus.* Into what near and close union are those that are given him by the Father received! How hath the Holy Ghost chosen out

all the nearest natural relations to express and shadow out the closeness of that spiritual relation that is between Christ and his ! Christ is our King, and we his People; he is our Master, and we are his Servants; he is our Shepherd, and we the Sheep of his Pasture ; he is our Friend, and we his ; he is our Husband, and we are his Spouse; he the Vine, we the Branches ; he our Head, and we are his Members; he is in us, and we in him ; he is our Life. This duty will have influence upon our affections these ways.

First, As Christ is our Head, and we are his Members, so he hath an absolute Command over us. And where this relation is real, obedience to the Commands of Christ is sweet, and without constraint and force : now this is Christ's Command, that we should love one another : By this, saith he, shall all men know you are my Disciples, if you love one another. Those relations into which Christ receiveth his, speak and hold forth a willing, cheerful, full submission to the Commands of Christ, and what duty is there in all the Gospel which is more frequently and earnestly pressed than this ? A new Commandment give I unto you, that you love one another as I have loved you, so love one another. So full is the whole Scripture of Obligations, both upon Conscience and Ingenuity to this Duty, that the whole stream of it seems to run into this Channel of Love. But Christ's Command is such an obligation, as one that hath any spiritual sense to feel

feel the strength of it, cannot break. It is Christ hath commanded , and shall not we obey ? Shall not the love of Christ constrain us ? Shall we be so unkind to him who hath been so kind to us, as to stand it out with him in so equal a Command ? Shall not the sweetness of Christ overcome us, that seeing his love was so great as not to spare his Life for us, yea, and suffer more for us I believe than we think he did ; nay, I may say, than we can conceive he did ; and that which commends his love to us is, that he should do and suffer so much for us, that of his Creatures we were become his Enemies ? Why should we not then chearfully submit to him in this one Command, love one another ? Doth not the very word Love carry in it at the first hearing abundance of alluring violence ? This is Christ's Yoke , and here we may well say, his yoke is easie , and his burden is light. What is there in a life of divine Love that we need be afraid of ? What is there in this Command that is grievous ? How can this yoke be uneasie ? What reason to be loth to take it on ? But such is the base degeneracy and unreasonableness of corrupted Nature, that when any thing comes in competition with Self-love, then all Bonds must be broken , all Yokes must be cast off, and nothing will then keep us in, but we must and will take our own part, though never so bad : And our own part in the heat of passion must seem best,

though it be contrary to infinite Righteousness, which is God himself. O that we could once learn to lay aside this natural prejudice, which we have against whatsoever doth thwart our humours, though it be never so just, holy, and rational. O that we could look more narrowly and search more exactly into our selves, with a spiritual eye, and then we could not but see that which would make us loath our selves, and to become abominable in our own eyes, and rather take any part than our own, we should see so much deceitfulness in our selves, as that we should think our case bad, though it seem never so good to our natural self, till we apply to the Rule. Rule, Nature would have none but it self ; and though in our better composure of mind, we may receive some other Rule; yet in our passions we cannot spare time to go to any other Rule ; but we take that which is next to hand, and self will be sure to do that. But we must, if we will be true Christians, learn to deny self, and wholly to submit our selves to the Command of Christ's, as our only Rule. O let the power of Christ's Love and Command make us obedient to his command of Love !

Secondly, If we are to walk as Members of Christ, who is our Head, this hath influence upon our Affections to oblige us to love one another, as from the Command which the Head hath over the Members , so, from the conformity that is to be in the Members to the

the Head. The Head and the Members are not of two several Natures ; But the same Nature passeth from the Head through all the Members : Now , if we be ingrafted into Christ, we must become of the same Nature with him: let us be *followers of Christ as dear Children, and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us.* Paul bids us to be followers of himself, as he was follower of Christ ; Christ then is to be our great Pattern: He commands us to *learn of him* , for he *was meek*. For us to think to attain unto a perfect conformity to him, is in vain ; but as much as our Natures are capable of, we are to strive for it. Christ's love to us, hath breadth , and length , and depth, and height, which passeth knowledge. *Greater love hath no man than this, that a man should lay down his life for his Friend,* but herein Christ commended his Love to us , in that *while we were Enemies, Christ died for us.* Behold what manner of love is this, that Christ hath bestowed on us ! *Hereby perceive we the love of God, (that is Christ) because he laid down his life for us, 1 John 3.16.* His inference is there the same with mine, and that in a higher degree ; *we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.* If life , then sin ; then passion and wrath ; then a base, proud, self-pleasing, and contradicting humour. Do we see any loveliness or beauty in Christ Jesus ? Is there no excellency in his sweetnes, pity, and patience ? Is not his loying kindness amiable ?

And

And would not something like this in us be desirable? Had he more reason to love us than we have to love one another? O, let our Souls be overcome with the thoughts of this love of Christ; let our hearts be kindled and blown up into a flame of love by it. O, when shall this dear, precious, pure, eternal love of his over-power our Souls? When shall it have its proper effect upon us, to make us to desire earnestly to be like our beloved? When shall we put on this beauty! O how lovely should we then look! Let us put off that deformity that is upon our Souls, which makes us so unlike to Christ; yea, which makes us loathsome in his eyes. Pride, Passion, Worldliness, are those soul-deformities which keep Christ at such a distance from us, and which hinder his more sweet, frequent, and intimate converse with us.

It is only that of himself which Christ feeth in us which he delighteth in. For in him is the perfection of all beauty and excellency; and whatsoever loveliness is in any thing else, comes from him, is like him, and leads to him. Would we know how much we are beloved of him, let us see how much we are like him; for he cannot but love that which is like himself, and if we would be like him, we must put on love, for *God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him, 1 John 4. 16.*

Thirdly, If we ought to walk towards one another as Members of the same Body, whereof Christ is the Head, what can speak a closer union

union than commembership? No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth, and cherisheth it. But we do not feel the power of this oneness as we ought to do. We are many, and where there is division, there will be dissension: that we may therefore be more one, let us be more in putting off our self, and going into Christ. Here let us look into the loath-somness of our Natures, whilst off from God, which is the cause of all this confusion; and if we connot see its deformity, in its self, let us see it in reflection in its bitter effects; and when we see our own deformity, for we shall see less cause to love our selves, and more cause to love others, than Christ had to love us. Let us look upon our oneness in Christ, and see if we can thence become one in affections. Christ saith, *I and the Children which thou hast given me*; we have one spiritual Father, we are Brethren, let us love as Brethren. The cause of this Union is our being made partakers of Christ's Nature, and baptized into the same Spirit with him: and if we have at any time experienced the more lively and full incomes of this Spirit of Christ, how did it set the heart on fire! The Soul is then too narrow to contain its own affections, how dearly then could we look upon a Saint! How did pride and wrath vanish, & melt down into meekness, humility, and love! Did we never experience what this meaneth! Then let the remembrance of the sweetness of it renew it in us. O, a life of spiritual love is a life indeed, a

Heaven upon Earth! This is a good Rule; when we find our selves in a spiritual temper, let us examine our selves then, and enquire how we like such a frame: let us remember the voice of the Spirit in us, and labour to have our Judg-
ment and Affections always after so ballanced.

*Fourthly, Are we Members of Christ, we do not say, we do not love Christ. If we do indeed love Christ, let us love him wherever we find him. Christ is in all those that are his. Let us fear offending Christ in his, for what is done to them, he will take as done to himself. It will be said in that great day, *In as much as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto me.* Let us think what we will of it at present, the world will find this true to their cost. And if we act as in Christ, we shall find our selves as much concern'd for him, as for our selves, and more too. O the wrongs that are done to him, we shall reckon done to us. If we are Christ's, Christ's interest will be ours, and his injuries ours. If we are Christ's, we will be as fearful of offending of any of his, as of wronging of our selves. Christ himself is above the reach of our wrongs, to be touched by them in himself; but in his Members he suffers to this very day. If then Christ & we are one, & Christ and all his are one; let us love Christ in his, let us rejoice in Christ in his Members, let us indea-
vour to requite Christ in his Members: let us fear grieveing the Spirit of Christ, in grieving the spirits of any of his dear ones. Wound not Christ in wounding the heart of his beloved. O the pre-*

preciousnes, pleasure, and profit of this love, I beg of God to give you a full enjoyment of that sweetness and the joyful fruits of it, the Lord refresh you with a quick and constant sense and sight of his eternal love towards your Soul; to which the assurance of true Christian love by the effectual work of the Comforter may bring you. *By this we know that we are passed from death to life, because we love the Brethren.* If it shall please the Lord to give me leave to see you again, I shall come with strong expectations, and earnest desires of seeing a sweet alteration for the better in you, in your deportment and carriage towards one that did deserve better at your hands. And what an effect hope of this nature frustrated, will produce, I beseech you to judge. I pray God fill you with peace and joy. My hand is weary with writing, but my mind still runs forth in desires and prayers for you. I hope the Lord will take away all cause of writing any more of this subject unto you. Your Letter gave my hopes a good beginning: I beseech the Lord to carry on what he hath begun to the glory of his goodness, that I may at every sight of you, see more of the Image of Christ in you, and more of the power and beauty of this Grace of Love, and that I may find you drawn nearer to Heaven, and see you with Christ in Heaven when time shall be no more. I leave you in the Arms of Love.

John Janeway.
By

By all this you may easily perceive what Spirit acted him, and how much he was troubled for any divisions amongst the People of God. Indeed he was of so loving and lovely a disposition, that he even commanded the Affections of most that knew him; and so humble he was, that he was ashamed to be loved for his own sake.

I can never forget a strange expression that I have heard from him, concerning one that had a very ardent love for him. *I know this (saith he) that I love no love but what is purely for Christ's sake, would Christ might have all the love, he alone deserves it : for my part, I am afraid and ashamed of the love and respects of Christians.* He saw so much pride, peevishness, and division amongst Professors, that it did not a little vex his righteous Soul, and made him think long to be in a sweeter Air, where there should be nothing but union, joy, and love. He could not endure to hear Christians speak reproachfully one of another, because they were of different judgments and persuasions. There where he saw most holiness, humility, and love, there he let out most of his affections. And he was of that holy Man's mind, that it were pity that the very Name of Division were not buried, and that the time would come that we might all dearly pay for our unbrotherly, nay, unchristian animosities.

C H A P. XVI.

An Account of the latter part of his Life.

FOR the latter part of his Life, he lived like a Man that was quite weary of the World, and that looked upon himself as a stranger here, and that lived in the constant sight of a better World. He plainly declared himself but a Pilgrim that looked for a better Country, a City that had Foundations, whose builder and maker was God. His habit, his language, his deportment, all spoke him one of another World. His Meditations were so intense, long, and frequent, that they ripened him apace for Heaven, but somewhat weakned his Body. Few Christians, attain to such a holy contempt of the World, and to such clear, believing, joyful, constant apprehensions of the transcendent glories of the unseen World.

He made it his whole business to keep up sensible communion with God, and to grow into a humble familiarity with God, &c to maintain it. And if by reason of company, or any necessary diversions, this was in any measure interrupted, he would complain like one out of his Element, till his spirit was recovered into a delightful, more unmixed, free intercourse with God. He was never so well satisfied, as when he was more immediately engaged in what brought

brought him nearer to God; and by this he enjoyed those Comforts frequently, which other Christians rarely meet with. His graces and experiences toward his end grew to astonishment. His faith got up to a full assurance; his desires into a kind of injoyment & delight. He was oft brought into the Banqueting house, and there Christ's Banner over him was love; and he sate down under his shadow with great delight, & his fruit was pleasant unto his taste. His eyes beheld the King in his beauty, and while he sate at his Table, his Spikenard did send forth its pleasant smell: he had frequent visions of Glory, and this *John* lay in the bosom of his Master, & was surely a very beloved Disciple, and highly favored. His Lord oft call'd him up to the Mount to him, and let him see his excellent glory. O the sweet foretasts that he had of those pleasures that are at the right hand of God! How oft was he feasted with the feast of fat things, those Wines on the lees well refined; and sometimes he was like a Giant refresh't with new Wine, rejoicing to run the race that was set before him, whether of doing or of suffering. He was even sick of love, and he could say to the poor unexperienced World, O taste and see! and to Christians, Come and I will tell you what God hath done for my Soul. O what do Christians mean that they do no more to get their senses spiritually exercised? O why do they not make Religion the very business of their lives? O why is the Soul, Christ and Glory thus despise

despised? Is there nothing in communion with God? are all those comforts of Christians, that follow hard after him worth nothing? Is it not worth the while to make ones Calling and Election sure? O why do Men and Women jest and dally in the great matters of eternity? Little do people think what they slight, when they are seldom and formal in secret duties, and when they neglect that great duty of *Meditation*, which I have through rich mercy found so sweet and refreshing: O what do Christians mean, that they keep at such a distrance from a Christ? Did they but know the thousandth part of that sweetness that is in him, they could not choose but follow him hard; they would run, and not be weary; and walk and not be faint.

He could sensibly and experimentally commend the ways of God to the poor unexperienced world, and say, *His ways are pleasantness*; and justifie Wisdom, and say, *her paths were peace*. He could take off those aspersions, which the Devil and the Atheistical frantick Sots do cast upon Godliness in the power of it. Here is one that could challenge all the Atheists in the world to dispute; here is one could bring sensible demonstrations to prove a Deity, and the reality and excellency of invisibles; which these ignorant fools & mad-men make the subject of their scorn: here is one that would not change delights with the greatest Epicures living, and vie pleasure with all the sensual rich Gallants of the world.

World. Which of them all could in the midst of their jollity say, *This is the pleasure that shall last for ever?* Which of them can say among their Cups and Whores, *I can now look Death in the face;* and, *this very moment I can be content, yea glad, to leave these delights, as knowing I shall enjoy better.* And this he could do, when he fared deliciously in spiritual Banquets every day : He could upon better reason than he did say, *Soul, thou hast goods laid up for many years :* He knew full well, that what he did here enjoy, was but a little to what he should have shortly. *In his presence there is fulness of joy ; at his right hand there are pleasures for evermore.* Where is the *Belshazzar* that would not quake in the midst of his Cups, whilst he is quaffing and carousing in Bowls of the richest Wine, if he should see a hand upon the Wall writing bitter things against him, telling him that his joys are at an end, and that this night his Soul must be required of him, that now he must come away, and give an account of all his ungodly pleasures, before the mighty God? Where is the sinner that could be contented to hear the Lord roaring out of *Zion*, whilst he is roaring in the Tavern? Which of them would be glad to hear the Trumpet sound, and to hear that voice, *Arise ye dead and come to judgment?* Which of them would rejoice to see the Mountains quaking, the Elements melting with fervent heat, and the Earth consumed with flames; and the Lord Christ whom they despised, coming

ming in the Clouds with Millions of his Saints and Angels, to be avenged upon those that knew not God, and obeyed not his Gospel. Is not that a blessed state, when a man can lift up his head with joy, when others tremble with fear, and sink with sorrow ! And this was the condition of this holy young man. In the midst of all worldly comforts he longed for death ; and the thoughts of the Day of Judgment made all his enjoyments sweeter. O, how did he long for the coming of Christ ! Whilst some have been discoursing by him of that great and terrible day of the Lord, he would smile, and humbly express his delight in the fore-thought of that approaching hour.

I remember once there was a great talk, that one had foretold that *Dooms-day* should be upon such a day : although he blamed their daring folly, that would pretend to know that which was hid from the Angels themselves, and that the Devil could not acquaint them with ; yet granting their suspicion to be true, what then, said he ? What if the Day of Judgment were come, as it will most certainly come shortly ? If I were sure the Day of Judgment were to begin within an hour, I should be glad with all my heart. If at this very instant I should hear such Thundrings, and see such Lightnings, as *Israel* did at Mount *Sinai*, I am periwaded my very heart would leap for joy. But this I am confident of, through infinite mercy, that the very meditation of that day hath even ravished my

soul, and the thought of the certainty and nearness of it is more refreshing to me than the comforts of the whole world. Surely nothing can more revive my spirits than to behold the blessed Jesus, the joy, life, and beauty of my Soul. Would it not more rejoice me, than *Joseph's Waggon*s did old *Jacob*? I lately dreamed that the Day of Judgment was come. Methought I heard terrible cracks of Thunder, and saw dreadful Lightnings ; the Foundations of the Earth did shake, and the Heavens were rolled together as a garment ; yea, all things visible were in a flame ; methought I saw the graves opened, and the earth and sea giving up their dead ; methought I saw millions of Angels, and Christ coming in the Clouds. Methought I beheld the Ancient of Days sitting upon his Throne, and all other Thrones cast down. Methought I beheld him whose Garments were white as snow, and the hair of his head like pure wool : His Throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire ; a fiery stream issued and came forth from him ; thousands of ten thousands ministered unto him ; and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him ; and the Judgment was set, and the Books were opened. O but with what an extasie of joy was I surprized ! Methought it was the most heart-raising sight that ever my eyes beheld : and then I cried out, *I have waited for thy salvation, O God* ; and so I mounted into the Air, to meet my Lord in the Clouds.

This I record, only to shew, how far he was from being daunted at the thoughts of Death or Judgment : And to let other Christians know what is attainable in this life; and what folly it is, for us to take up with so little, when our Lord is pleased to make such noble provisions for us, and by wise and diligent improvement of those means which God hath offered us, we may have an entrance administered to us abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Oh how comfortable, how honourable, and how profitable is this state ! These are your men that quit themselves like Christians. This is true gallantry, noble manhood, real valour ! This was the condition of Mr. *Janeway* for about three years before he died. I will not deny but that he had some clouds; but, he usually walked in a sweet, even, humble serenity of spirit, and his refreshing joys were more considerable than his despondings ; and though he daily questioned many actions, yet did not question his state, but had his heart fixed upon that Rock that never waves nor winds could shake. His senses were still so spiritually exercised, as that he could look up to Heaven as his Country and Inheritance, and to God as his Father, and to Christ as his Redeemer ; and (that which is scarce to be heard of) he counted it the highest act of patience to be willing to live, and a very great pitch of self-denial to be contented to be in this world, and to dwell on this

side a full and eternal enjoyment of that royal glorious One whom his Soul was so much in love with. In a word, he had the most earnest desires to be dissolved and to be with Christ that ever I saw, read, or heard of, since the Apostles times.

C H A P. XVII.

His last Sicknes and Death.

AND now the time draws nigh, wherein his longings shall be satisfied ; he is called to his last work ; and truly, his deportment in it was honourable ; his carriage so eminently gracious, so meek, patient, fruitful, joyful, and thankful, that it made all his Friends stand and wonder, as being abundantly above their experience and reading ; and those Christians that saw him, could not but admire God in him, and look upon him as one of the most singular instances of rich grace, and even bless God that their eyes ever saw, or their ears ever heard such things ; and had such a sensible demonstration of the reality of Invisibles.

He falls into a deep Consumption.

His Body is now shaken again, and he falls into a deep Consumption ; but, this Messenger of God did not in the least damp him. Spitting

of

of blood, was no ghastly thing to one that had his eye upon the blood of Jesus ; faint sweats did not daunt him that had always such reviving Cordials at hand. It's matter of Joy to him, that he was now in some hopes of having his earnest desires satisfied.

After he had been a while sick, a sudden dimness seized upon his eyes : By and by his sight quite failed ; and there was such a visible alteration in him, that he and others judged these things to be the symptoms of death approaching. But when he was thus taken, he was not in the least surprized ; but was lifted up with Joy to think what a Life he was going to, looking upon death it self as one of his Father's Servants, and his Friends, that was sent as a Messenger to conduct him safely to his glorious Palace.

When he felt his Body ready to faint, he called to his Mother, and said, ' Dear Mother, I am dying, but I beseech you be not troubled ; for I am, through mercy, quite above the fears of death ; it's no great matter, I have nothing troubles me but the apprehensions of your grief. I am going to him whom I love above life.

But it pleased the Lord to raise him again a little out of his fainting fit, for his Master had yet more work for him to do before he must receive his Wages. Although his outward man decayed apace, yet he is renew'd in the inward man day by day : His graces were never more

active, and his experiences were never greater. When one would have thought, he should have been taken up with his distemper, and that it had been enough for him to grapple with his pains, than he quite forgets his weakness; and is so swallowed up of the life to come, that he had scarce leisure to think of his sickness.

For several weeks together, I never heard the least word that favoured of any complaint or weariness under the hand of God, except his eager desire to be with Christ be counted complaining, and his haste to be in Heaven, be call'd impatience. Now's the time when one might have seen Heaven and the Glory of another World realized to sense. His Faith grew exceedingly, and his Love was proportionable, and his Joys were equal to both.

Q the rare attainment! The high and divine expressions that dropped from his mouth! I have not words to expres what a strange, triumphant, angelical frame, he was in, for some considerable time together. It was a very Heaven upon Earth, to hear and see a man admiring God at such a rate, as I never heard any, nor ever expect to hear or see more, till I come to Heaven. Those that did not see, cannot well conceive, what a sweet frame he was in, for at least six weeks before he died. His Soul was almost always fill'd with those joys unspeakable and full of glory. How oft would he cry out; *Ob that I could but let you know what I now feel! Ob, that I could shew you what I see!*

Ob,

Ob, that I could express the thousandth part of that sweetnes^s that I now find in Christ! You would all think it then well worth the while to make it your busines^s to be religious. Oh my dear Friends, we little think what a Christ is worth upon a death-bed. I would not for a world, nay for millions of worlds, be now without a Christ and a Pardon. I would not for a world be to live any longer: The very thoughts of a possibility of recovery, makes me even tremble.

When one came to visit him, and told him, that he hoped it might please God to raise him again, and that he had seen many a weaker man restored to health, and that lived many a good year after: *And do you think to please me* (said he) *by such discourse as this?* No, Friend, you are much mistaken in me, if you think that the thoughts of life, and health, and the world, are pleasing to me. The world hath quite lost its excellency in my judgment. Oh how poor and contemptible a thing it is in all its glory, compared with the glory of that invisible world which I now live in the sight of! And as for life, Christ is my life, health, and strength; and I know, I shall have another kind of life, when I leave this. I tell you it would incomparably more please me, if you should say to me, [You are no man of this world; you cannot possibly hold out long; before to-morrow you will be in eternity] I tell you I do so long to be with Christ, that I could be contented to be cut in pieces, & to be put to the

the most exquisite torments, so I might but die, and be with Christ. Oh, how sweet is Jesus! *Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.* Death, do thy worst! Death hath lost its terribleness. Death, it is nothing. I say, Death is nothing (through grace) to me. I can as easily die as shut my eyes, to turn my head and sleep: *I long to be with Christ; I long to die;* That was still his note.

His Mother and Brethren standing by him, he said; 'Dear Mother, I beseech you earnestly 'as ever I desired any thing of you in my life, 'that you would chearfully give me up to 'Christ; I beseech you do not hinder me, now 'I am going to rest and glory. I am afraid of 'your prayers, lest they pull one way, and mine 'another.

And then turning to his Brethren, he spake thus to them; 'I charge you all, do not pray 'for my life any more; you do me wrong, if 'you do. Oh that glory, the unspeakable glory 'that I behold. My heart is full, my heart is 'full. Christ smiles, and I cannot choose but 'smile: Can you find in your heart to stop me, 'who am now going to the compleat and eter- 'nal enjoyment of Christ? Would you keep 'me from my Crown? The arms of my blef- 'sed Saviour are open to embrace me; the An- 'gels stand ready to carry my Soul into his bo- 'fom. Oh, did you but see what I see, you 'would all cry out with me, how long, dear 'Lord; *Come Lord Jesus, come quickly!* Oh, 'why

‘ why are his Chariot-wheels so long a coming.

And all this while he lay like a triumphing Conqueror, smiling and rejoicing in spirit.

There was never a day towards his end but (as weak as he was) he did some special piece of service in, for his great Master. Yea, almost every hour did produce fresh wonders.

A Reverend, Judicious, and Holy Minister, came often to visit him, and discoursed with him of the excellency of Christ, and the Glory of the invisible World. *Sir, said he, I feel something of it ; my heart is as full as it can hold in this lower state ; I can hold no more here. Oh that I could but let you know what I feel !*

This holy Minister praying with him his Soul was ravished with the abundant incomes of light, life, and love ; so that he could scarce bear it, nor the thoughts of staying any longer in the world, but longed to be in such a condition, wherein he should have yet more grace, and more comfort, and be better able to bear that weight of glory ; some manifestations whereof did even almost sink his weak Body, and had he not been sustained by a great power, his very joys would have over-whelmed him ; and whilst he was in these extasies of joy and love, he was wont to cry out :

‘ Who am I Lord, who am I, that thou shouldst be mindful of me ! Why me, Lord, why me, and pass by thousands, and look upon such

such a Wretch as me. Oh, what shall I say unto thee, O thou preserver of Men ? Oh why me Lord, why me ? Oh blessed, and for ever blessed, be free Grace ! how is it, Lord, that thou shouldst manifest thy self unto me, and not unto others, even so Father, because it seemeth good in thy eyes , thou wilt have mercy because thou wilt have mercy. And if thou wilt look upon such a poor Worm, who can hinder ! who would not love thee ! Oh blessed Father ! Oh how sweet and gracious hast thou been unto me ? Oh that he should have me in his thoughts of love, before the foundations of the world.

And thus he went on, admiring and adoring of God, in a more high and heavenly manner than I can cloath with words. Suppose what you can on this side Heaven ; and I am perswaded you might have seen it in him. He was wonderfully taken with the goodness of God to him, in sending that aged experienced Minister to help him in his last great work upon Earth. ' Who am I, said he, that God should send to me a Messenger one among a thousand, (meaning that Minister who had been praying with him with tears of joy.)

Though he was towards his end, most commonly in a triumphant joyful frame; yet sometimes, even then he had some small intercessions in which he would cry out, *Hold out Faith and Patience*; yet a little while and your work is done. And when he found not his heart wound

up to the highest pitch of thankfulness, admiration and love ; he would with great sorrow bemoan himself, and cry out in this Language ;

‘ And what’s the matter now, Oh my Soul,
 ‘ what wilt thou, canst thou thus unworthily
 ‘ slight this admirable and astonishing conde-
 ‘ scension of God to thee ? Seems it a small
 ‘ matter that the great *Jehovah* should deal
 ‘ thus familiarly with this Worm ; and wilt
 ‘ thou pass this over, as a common mercy ?
 ‘ What meanest thou, Oh my Soul, that thou
 ‘ dost not constantly adore and praise this rare,
 ‘ strong, and unspeakable love ! It is true, Oh
 ‘ my soul, doth God deal familiarly with man,
 ‘ and are his humble, zealous, and constant
 ‘ love, praise, and service too good for God ?
 ‘ Why art not thou, O my soul, swallowed up
 ‘ every moment with this free unparalleled e-
 ‘ verlasting Love.

And then he breaks out again into another triumphant Extasie of Praise and Joy ; and expressed a little of that which was unexpressible in some such words as these :

Stand astonished ye Heavens, and wonder
 ‘ O ye Angels, at this infinite Grace ! Was
 ‘ ever any under Heaven more beholding to
 ‘ free Grace than I ? Doth God use to do thus
 ‘ with his Creatures ? Admire him for ever and
 ‘ ever, Oh ye redeemed ones ! Oh those Joys,
 ‘ the taste of which I have ! The everlasting
 ‘ Joys, which are at his right hand for ever-
 ‘ more ! Eternity, Eternity it self is too short

‘ to praise this God in. Oh bless the Lord with
 ‘ me, come let us shout for joy, and boast in the
 ‘ God of our Salvation. Oh, help me to praise
 ‘ the Lord, for his mercy endureth for ever.

One of his Brethren (that had formerly been wrought upon by his holy exhortations and example) praying with him, and seeing of him (as he apprehended) near his Dissolution, desired, that the Lord would be pleased to continue those astonishing and soul supporting comforts to the last moment of his breath, and that he might go from one Heaven to another, from grace and joy imperfect, to perfect grace and glory; and when his work was done here, give him, if it were his will, the most easie and triumphant passage to rest ; and that he might have an abundant entrance administered into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

At the end of the Duty , he burst out into a wonderful Passion of Joy. (Sure that was joy unspeakable and full of glory !) Oh what an *Amen* did he speak, *Amen, Amen, Amen, Hallelujah.*

It would have made any Christians heart to leap, to have seen and heard what some saw and heard at that time; and I question not, but that it will somewhat effect them to hear and read it; though it be scarce possible to speak the half of what was admirable in him : For, it being so much beyond precedent, it did even astonish and amaze those of us that were about him, that

that our Relation must fall hugely short of what was real.

I verily believe that it exceeds the highest Rhetorick, to set out to the life, what this heavenly Creature did then deliver. I say again, I want words to speak, and so did he, for he saw things unutterable: But yet, so much he spake as justly drew the admiration of all that saw him; and I heard an old experienced Christian and Minister say it again and again, That *He never saw, nor read, nor heard the like.* Neither could we ever expect to see the glories of Heaven more demonstrated to sense, in this world. He talked as if he had been in the third Heaven, and broke out in such words as these:

‘ Oh, He is come! He is come! Oh how,
 ‘ sweet! How glorious is the blessed Jesus!
 ‘ How shall I do to speak the thousandth part of
 ‘ his Praises! Oh for words, to set out a little
 ‘ of that Excellency! But it is unexpressible!
 ‘ Oh how excellent, glorious, and lovely is the
 ‘ precious Jesus! He is sweet, He is altogether
 ‘ lovely! And now I am sick of Love, he hath
 ‘ ravished my Soul with his beauty! I shall die
 sick of Love!

‘ Oh my friends, stand by and wonder, come
 ‘ look upon a dying man, and wonder; I can-
 ‘ not my self but stand and wonder! Was
 ‘ there ever a greater kindness, was there ever
 ‘ sensibler manifestations of Rich Grace! Oh,
 ‘ why me; Lord, why me? Sure this is akin
 ‘ to Heaven, and if I were never to enjoy any
 ‘ more

more than this ; it were well worth all the torments that Men and Devils could invent, to come thorow even a Hell to such transcendent joys as these. If this be dying, dying is sweet : Let no true Christians ever be afraid of dying. Oh Death is sweet to me. This Bed is soft. Christ's Arms and Kisses, his Smiles and Visits, sure they would turn Hell into Heaven. O that you did but see and feel what I do ! Come and behold a dying man more cheerful than ever you saw any healthful man in the midst of his sweetest enjoyments. Oh Sirs, worldly pleasures are pitiful, poor, sorry things, compared with one glimpse of this glory, which shines in so strongly into my Soul ! Oh why should any of you be so sad, when I am so glad : This, this is the hour that I have waited for !

About eight and forty hours before his death, his eyes were dim, and his sight much failed ; his Jaws shook and trembled, and his feet were cold, and all the symptoms of Death were upon him, and his extream parts were already almost dead and senseless. and yet, even then, his joys were (if possible) greater still : He had so many fits of joy unspeakable, that he seem'd to be in one continued act of Seraphick Love, and Praise. He spake like one that was just entering into the Gates of the New Jerusalem : the greatest part of him was now in Heaven ; not a word dropt from his mouth but it breath'd Christ and Heaven. Oh what encouragement

me

Fröhlichanid the disouates and worldliness
of the Church in this age, the privilege
of going aside to the recesses of olden
time and drinking from the deathbed
of some departed saint there by and
the aspirations of love and enthusiasm
with which I often abode in a dream
in a halo of celestial glory - in the

